

Worst is over, says Thatcher

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in a series of television and radio interviews, was optimistic about the prospect of economic recovery this year. She admitted that her rough policies had brought unemployment and unpopularity at the polls.

The Prime Minister said: "I think we are through the worst." People were realizing that the only way to get the economy right was to produce goods at a price and quality pleasing the customer. Page 2

Change of base for MX missiles

At least 40 of America's 100 MX missiles will now use Minuteman silos. The original Carter Administration plan was to move the weapons continually between hundreds of locations. President Reagan scrapped this idea and proposed that Titan silos be used but they have proved difficult to defend. Page 4

Schoolboys die in ice falls

Two schoolboys were killed when falling through ice in separate incidents and a student was killed in a mountain fall as the waxy weather kept its grip on Britain. Many areas in the South and Midlands were flooded and black ice and fog made driving conditions treacherous. Page 2

Dispute stops TV launching

Electricians forced the cancellation last night of Central Independent Television's planned programme to celebrate its arrival in the East Midlands. They blacked the company's temporary studios at Nottingham. Page 3

Clark tipped for security

Mr William Clark, the Deputy Secretary of State, is being tipped to take over from Mr Richard Allen as President Reagan's National Security Adviser. If he does his role will be similar to that played by Dr Kissinger. Page 4

John Lennon by McCartney

Paul McCartney, in the year of his 40th birthday, is back in the Abbey Road recording studio where he made his first hit record with the Beatles. In an exclusive interview on Monday McCartney talks of his long struggle to recapture himself to the Beatles' past and to the hostile image of him created by John Lennon. Page 5

Fletcher leads Test recovery

A fifth-wicket partnership of 93 between Keith Fletcher, the captain, and Ian Botham came to England's rescue after the loss of four wickets for 95 runs in the fourth Test match against India in Calcutta. Botham scored 58 and Fletcher was 46 not out. Page 19

Gandhi backed

The Indian Supreme Court has ruled that High Court judges can be transferred from one state to another without their consent. The majority judgment reflects the view of Mrs Gandhi, Prime Minister, who has been insisting on the executive prerogative to move a judge which goes against the constitution. Page 3

Football faces

Diego Maradona of Argentina and Bobby Robson, manager of Ipswich Town, head the list of our Faces to Follow in 1982 series which begins today. Page 20

Cheaper sun

Many Mediterranean sunshine holidays cost less this year than last, John Carter says in his review of the new season's summer brochures; new records and a reappraisal of 1981's TV. Pages 11-13

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Pope steps up church support for Solidarity

By Our Foreign Staff

The Pope yesterday threw the weight of his personal authority and the Roman Catholic Church behind Solidarity, the suspended Polish free trade union.

After celebrating New Year's Day Mass in St Peter's, the Pope said that the right of workers to form independent trade unions was enshrined in church teaching and that Solidarity expressed the struggle for the dignity of working men.

Sources at the Vatican said that his message was the clearest sign yet that the rehabilitation of the union and its leaders formed a basic demand of the church's mediation effort in Poland.

"The word 'Solidarnosc' which one sees on so many banners, shows us the endeavour for a justice and peace," the Pope said. "Solidarnosc belongs to the actual patrimony of the working men of my country."

In an apparent reference to the plight of the thousands of Solidarity activists detained since Poland's military takeover last month, the Pope emphasized the need for individual rights to be protected.

"Workers have the right to set up autonomous trade unions whose role is to guard their social, family and individual rights," he told an estimated 50,000 people, crowded into the cathedral and St Peter's Square. "The church has always taught such a doctrine... as an elementary interpretation of justice and social peace."

Warsaw radio reported the Pope's speech but it did not mention his defence of Solidarity. In an unusually short report of the Pope's message—it was less than a minute in the 8 pm newscast—Warsaw radio said that he had "thanked those who prayed for Poland."

Polish church leaders and the Vatican are deeply engaged in trying to defuse tensions and reopen a dialogue between the military council and Solidarity. But despite the assurance by Mr Jablonski, the Polish head of state and General Jaruzelski, who leads the military council, there has so far been no move to restore the union to legality or release its detained leadership.

Mr Jablonski took Poland into the new year with a repetition of the official promise that the economic and political reforms gained before the state of emergency will not be scrapped.

According to the latest reports reaching the West

from diplomats in Warsaw, any end to the state of emergency appears unlikely in the foreseeable future.

The Polish council of state, which met this week for the first time since martial law was imposed, has already agreed that local elections planned for February 5 should be postponed until they can be held in what is described as "an atmosphere of social peace."

This decision, the diplomats say, clouds with doubt promises to lift the state of emergency as soon as possible.

So far, the only relaxations to the state of emergency, such as lifting of the night curfew at Christmas and on New Year's Eve, have been of a minor or temporary nature.

The diplomats conceded, however, that the first phase of resistance by Polish workers and students appears to have subsided and that the most important concern of the authorities now appears to be next week's election to the Sejm, the lower house of parliament, in the town of Gdansk, for example, the date for a resumption of work has already been postponed three times.

According to the official Warsaw radio, thousands of railwaymen have been working at border stations during part of the holiday, transferring goods from Soviet trains to Polish vehicles. But the radio is not denying that the political and social climate in Gdansk and other Baltic ports is still difficult.

Western journalists report that at the Gdansk shipyard, birthplace of Solidarity, workers are being told to sign a loyalty pledge denouncing the unions in order to be allowed a pass allowing them back to work. A third of the workforce is reported to have signed the document.

In a new attempt to persuade the people that normality is returning, the authorities in Warsaw announced that primary and secondary schools will open on Monday. The most senior leader of Solidarity still at liberty in Poland, Mr Zbigniew Bujak, is said to have appealed to soldiers and policemen to "listen to their conscience" and "not allow themselves to be used in the warring of war against the nation."

In a written appeal, Mr Bujak, Solidarity's Gdansk branch, said that the movement was still able to function because of acts of bravery and defiance by its members.

Pope's statement and other Polish news page 4

Danusia Walesa's vigil — the first photographs



The family Christmas that Lech Walesa missed

Mrs Danusia Walesa, wife of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, with one of their six children during Christmas at home in Gdansk. Above them on the wall is a portrait of Pope John Paul II. Lech Walesa did not join the family group. Instead, he spent Christmas in a Government villa near Warsaw, having been detained with other Solidarity leaders when martial law was introduced on December 12. (Christopher Werman writes.)

One report, however, said that he was briefly reunited with his wife who is tapering their seventh child soon. This photograph is one of a set smuggled out of Poland this week. Another appears on the back page.

Ghana army fights for control

From Godfrey Morrison, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Jan 1

A day and a half after overthrowing the civilian Government of President Limann, the Provisional National Defence Council led by Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings was still struggling to consolidate its hold on Ghana.

All Ghana's frontiers remained closed to air, sea, and telephone and radio links cut off. But Accra, which early today reported everything calm, later said soldiers were looting houses and shops and committing "barbaric acts".

This is the second time that the civilian elected Government of Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings has seized power in less than three years. In October, 1979, he ousted the Provisional National Defence Council, led by General Acheampong, after three months in power, during which he waged an energetic campaign against the country's endemic corruption.

Despite the lack of first-hand reports from Accra, there were several clear indications that yesterday's coup was no push-over, and that the new Government, still faced serious problems.

An Accra radio broadcast said that many soldiers had died and diplomatic sources here said firing was heard in the capital until around midday yesterday, the coup having originally been launched at about 3 a.m.

A sign of division within the armed forces came today with a broadcast announcement that yesterday's takeover was not aimed at officers. It added that the apparent division among them and the ranks has been fabricated by military intelligence.

Further doubts about the stability of the situation are fostered by the fact that, in describing the new Government, Accra radio has successively called it "The People's Government", the Provisional National Defence Council, and later "the Provisional National Defence Council".

The belief that the situation remained fluid was strengthened by diplomatic sources here who said that reports from Accra today said it was not at all clear who was winning the coup.

In an emotional speech broadcast by Accra radio yesterday, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings said he was taking over in order to rid Ghana of corruption and save the country from ruin. "I am prepared at this moment to face a firing squad if I do not do for the second time in my life what I must do for the approval of Ghanaians."

His reference to a firing squad brought a chilling reminder of the first time he seized power in 1979. Within three weeks, General Acheampong, the former military ruler of Ghana, and 12 high-ranking officers had all been executed by firing squad.

In his radio speech yesterday, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings described the leadership of the ruling People's National Party (PNP) as "a pack of criminals".

Tonight, Accra radio announced the first arrests of supporters of the overthrown Government. Three "very important" functionaries of the former ruling party, whose identities were not disclosed for security reasons, had been detained for circulating false information about the coup.

One of those arrested was alleged to have bribed soldiers in order to sow disaffection.

Rawlings profile, page 6

500 trains likely to be axed on Monday

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Commuters face delays and train cancellations from Monday morning after British Rail's firmest warning yet that it will not back down and pay train drivers a 3 per cent rise without a flexible rostering agreement.

Passengers on Southern Region suburban routes will suffer most from the ban on rostering working and restricted overtime. Up to 500 of the region's 5,200 services could be cancelled. BR advised travellers to listen to local radio for updates and said that services from South London to Victoria and London Bridge would be among the most severely disrupted.

Leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF) and BR remained in telephone contact yesterday but neither side held out hope of talks that could avert Monday's action.

Mr Clifford Rose, board member for industrial relations, said the proposed two-day strike, starting January 13 and 14, would not deflect BR from its decision to withhold payment of the second-stage rise until the union agreed to end the present rigid system of eight-hour shifts ranging from seven to nine hours.

He added: "Our credibility is at stake. If we were to try to solve this problem by paying the 3 per cent while leaving ourselves where we are on productivity then we would be quite rightly criticised."

"We are trying to persuade the nation to invest more in the system than it has in the past. We do not believe it is right to ask the nation to do that when there are still things internally which we have not yet done."

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of ASLEF, repeated his accusation that BR was trying to "blackmail" the union by breaking the written understanding reached in August which provided for a 12 per cent rise, paid in two stages.

The Board maintains that ASLEF has itself broken the understanding by demanding a 12 per cent rise in the night-hour day.

The National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport and General Workers' Association have already agreed on flexible shifts ranging from seven to nine hours.

Mr Buckton denied yesterday that he had refused to countenance any variation in the eight-hour day and said: "We put counter proposals but we said we could not agree to the complete elimination of the eight-hour day. The pressure for this has come from our members who say it would be unworkable."

"We want very much to find a solution to this dispute but that really means that the board will have to honour its agreement to pay us the money."

MPs join fight for Penlee families

By Craig Selton

There was increasing optimism last night that the £15m in a Penlee Lifeboat Fund would eventually go to the families of the eight dead Mousshole lifeboatmen and that legal obstacles threatening its distribution to the dependants would be overcome.

Lifeboatmen in the Cornish village who refused to operate a replacement lifeboat until they were given written assurances about the distribution of the money called off their action yesterday after the Prime Minister made clear her concern about the legal difficulties.

The Government, under pressure from MPs of all parties, is now changing the law to enable the disaster money to go to the families. It also indicated that it would consider proposals for change if laws governing charitable trusts were amended. First, it would await the outcome of a meeting on Tuesday between the Charity Commission and the fund's trustees.

As the fund continued to grow yesterday, the local trustees of the disaster fund, which is separate from £250,000 raised for the bereaved families by local fishermen, said they hoped a solution to the legal difficulties could be found at Tuesday's meeting with the Charity Commission.

Mr John Mogg, chief executive of Penwith District Council, which started the fund, said: "It is clear that the donors of the money wish it to go to the bereaved families and the trustees are determined that it should happen. We are hopeful that that will be the case after Tuesday's meeting."

Mr Arthur Sweeney, chairman of the council, said last night that he would willingly break what he regarded as an antiquated law if necessary. "Even if it meant going to court, we are sure that the money will go to the bereaved families."

Downing Street said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher was extremely concerned at what had happened and had tremendous sympathy for the bereaved families.

She said the Government considered that the next stage was the meeting between the Charity Commission and the local trustees before any proposals for action could be considered.

The people of Mousshole became infuriated after Christmas when they learned it was possible that not all the money donated by the public would go to the families of the men lost from the Solomon Browne lifeboat.

The boat went down on December 19, 1979, on its way to the aid of the Union Star coaster in a furious storm off Land's End. All eight people aboard the master, his wife and two teenage stepdaughters, also died.

Continued on page 2, col 4



Diary

Jan-July at RFI

Details of the Orchestra's January 1982 season at the Royal Festival Hall reveal a well-balanced and stimulating mix of old and new music.

In Mrs Giuseppe Sinopoli, the young Italian composer and conductor who has already established a wide reputation in Europe, will make his British debut.

Three of the world's distinguished tenor conductors, Igor Markevitch, Rafael Kubelick and Sergiu Celibidache, will be returning to the LSO during the season. Occupationally one of the highlights of the season is indeed of any kind, that is the appearance of the Indian pianist Aron Benveniste.

Michael Tippett, Sir Peter Dinklage, making his first appearance in this country since 1972, will be giving two performances of his Violin Concerto with the LSO.

Contemporary music is strongly represented. The opening concert on 19 January includes the world premiere of the symphonic choral "Shostakovich's 10th" by the Orchestra, in the following month Benjamin Britten's "Mass of St John" is performed by the LSO.

Goodwill, a modern symphony heard on a BBC radio broadcast, will receive its world concert premiere. The Orchestra, in association with the BBC and the London Orchestra, will present a "Music of Eight Decades" concert on 6 May. It will feature What? Lutoslawski conducting his own work, and the Orchestra's Principal Conductor, Claudio Abbado, conducting Schubert's "Symphony No. 9" and Shostakovich's "Symphony No. 10".

Classical music gives only an indication of the season's programme. If you would like full details we will gladly send them to you on receipt of a s.s.a. (8p) or 10p. Please send your details to LSO Club.

Tuesday 19 January 8.00
MAYOR
Shostakovich (World premiere)
STRAUSS
Horn Concerto No. 2
STRAUSS
Don Quixote
Benny Tuckwell, Horn
Douglas Cummings, Cello
Norman Del Mar, Conductor
7.00 £20.00 £10.00 £5.00
£2.70 £2.00 £1.00

Friday 22 January 8.00
BEEHIVE
Fidelio Overture
BEEHIVE
Violin Concerto
BRAMMS
Symphony No. 1
Sir John Pritchard, Conductor
7.00 £20.00 £10.00 £5.00
£2.70 £2.00 £1.00

Sunday 24 January 7.30
MOZART
Symphony No. 29
BRAMMS
A German Requiem
Barbara Hendricks, Soprano
John Shirley-Quirk, Bass
London Symphony Orchestra
Andrew Davis, Conductor
7.00 £20.00 £10.00 £5.00
£2.70 £2.00 £1.00

At the Fairfield Halls, Croydon
Saturday 9 January 8.00
Programme to include
GRIGG
Hector Berlioz
Paganini Concerto in A minor
Eduard Reményi, Violin
Felix Ducas, Conductor
7.00 £20.00 £10.00 £5.00
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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Successor for Neivens

Mr John Thornton, commander of the police area covering north-east London, is to succeed Deputy Assistant Commissioner Peter Neivens as Director of Information at Scotland Yard tomorrow.

Mr Neivens is to become executive director of the new company formed by Trident Television to take over Playboys' gaming activities.

Mr Thornton joined the Metropolitan Police in 1950. He is a former head of A7, the Yard's community relations branch. Four years ago he visited the West Indies to study the Trinidad carnival and methods of controlling high-spirited crowds.

Four die in fires at their homes

Two children and two adults died in fires at their homes over the new year holiday. A boy aged nine months was killed when fire swept through a fourth floor flat in Vauxhall south London, on Thursday night and yesterday Greig Luther, aged six, died in a blaze in Livingston, near Edinburgh.

In Paisley, Scotland, Mary Carlin, aged 52, was killed despite a rescue attempt by neighbours. In Glasgow a middle-aged man died in Craigmart.

Wanted IRA man in Eire

Desmond Mackin, the Belfast man wanted in Northern Ireland for the attempted murder of a British soldier, said at Dublin airport on Thursday after arriving from the United States that he did not think any further attempt would be made by Britain to extradite him, because there was not enough evidence. Mr Mackin, aged 27, spent 13 months in jail in New York. He was arrested as an illegal immigrant after he went to the United States to campaign on behalf of republican prisoners.

Nerve bomb protest

About a hundred East Anglia members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament marched on New Year's Eve from the Bentwaters to the Lakenheath United States Air Force bases in Suffolk, to protest against the possible storage of nerve gas bombs in Britain.

Heart surgery at 90

Mrs Mary Heath, a widow, of Sherwood Road, Tideswell, Derbyshire, was said to be the oldest patient to undergo heart surgery at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield, yesterday after being fitted with a heart pacemaker the day after her nineteenth birthday.

Postmaster stabbed

Two men who stabbed Mr Douglas Barrett, aged 62, a sub-postmaster, in his shop in Southwick, West Sussex, were being sought by the police yesterday. Mr Barrett's condition in Worthing Hospital was satisfactory.

Dressings warning

India is to allow the export of surgical dressings such as those found in Britain to be contaminated with bacteria, provided they are labelled: "To be sterilized before use" or "non-sterile", it was announced in New Delhi.

Britain through the worst, Thatcher says

By George Clark

In a series of television and radio interviews on Thursday Mrs Margaret Thatcher sounded a note of optimism about the prospects for economic recovery in the new year.

She acknowledged that the Government's tough policies had brought unemployment and unpopularity at the polls, but looked forward to better times. "I think we are through the worst", she said. People were now realizing that the only way to get the economy right was to produce goods at a price and quality that pleased the customer.

"We are doing that far better now than we have for a long time", she said. "Exports are holding up well and I hope next year that we shall get a bigger share of the home market."

The British housewife was a shrewd buyer and bought what she believed was the best value for her money. Mrs Thatcher wanted her to buy more British goods in the new year, because that kind of value was being offered by British firms.

Her replies on unemployment were not so optimistic. When interviewed for Independent News, she said: "Unfortunately unemployment is the very last thing to respond, because many factories can produce more goods than they are producing now and they are on any more people. That is always so when you are getting increased technology so we really have to give a great deal of incentive and help to small businesses."

More employment would come as the country became more competitive and won

more orders at home and overseas. "Things are improving very much so", she told Mr Peter Allen of LBC radio. "Output is going up. Output per hour and per employee is at an all-time record. Productivity is going up. Costs for each unit produced have been very good this year, almost steady, and much more competitive."

She hoped the trend would continue. Countries which had been keeping down inflation were those which had the lowest unemployment. The two elements were linked. Although there had been "a little bit of change on tactics" in response to the critics, the Government would not alter its basic policies. Conservative policies had meant that the economy was soundly based, and not based on printing money or on artificial incomes policy.

On ITN Mrs Thatcher said: "There is much more hope ahead this coming year than there has been at the depth of world recession. I believe we passed the depth some time during this year."

In another interview, Mrs Thatcher attacked the Social Democratic Party. It was significant, she said, that the SDP had not joined the Liberal Party, presumably because it was not left-wing enough.

"That means that most of them, had the Labour Party won the last general election, would have been sitting with the Labour Party, with some of them in a Labour Cabinet with Mr Wedgwood Benn and his conferees, being pulled further to the left."

Labour MPs form group to change policy on EEC

By Our Political Staff

Labour MPs at Westminster and Strasbourg have formed a new group with the aim of changing the party's policy commitment to take Britain out of the European Economic Community. The group is called the Red Rose, adopting the symbol used by many socialist parties in Europe.

They are writing to Labour MPs and trade union leaders known to be sympathetic, asking them to join in campaigning in the party to show "the positive side of the disadvantages of coming out of Europe. They hope to announce the names of leading members of the party who support them when they hold their first annual meeting in Arthur Palmer, Labour MP for Bristol, North-East, and chairman of the group, said last night: "Our principal line is that there is a sound socialist argument for remaining in the EEC. It is one thing to say that we should not have gone in, but it is quite a different matter to say that we must come out, because we know that we could never regain our old position."

The whole pattern of trade has changed. The bulk of our exports now go to the Community. We could not regain our Commonwealth markets, even if we wanted to."

Members of the group believe that the Labour Party has made no detailed analysis of the consequences of leaving the Community, and particularly British industry, of taking the country out of the Community. They say that the socialist parties in Europe have shown that there is no reason to fear that a future Labour government would be prevented from carrying through socialist measures.

According to members of the group, Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, has been told by M Mitterrand, the French President, that he can expect no help from the French Government in facilitating Britain's withdrawal.

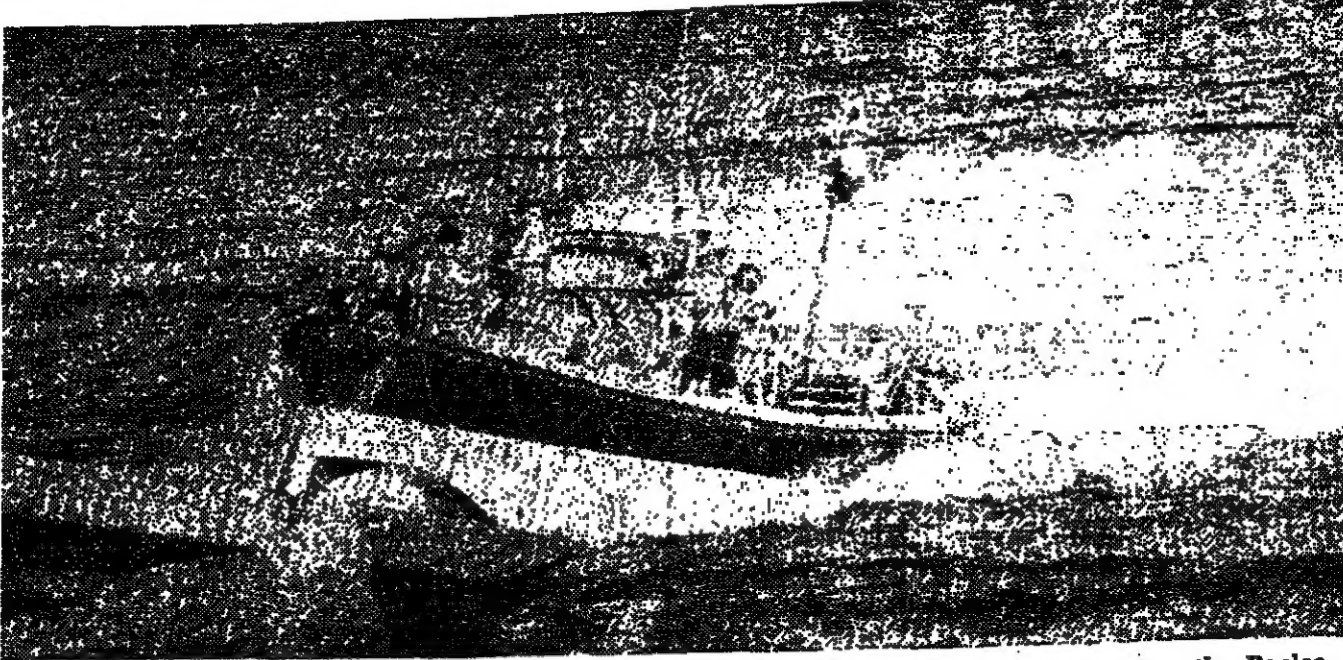
Mr Palmer said: "It is remarkable that of all the socialist parties in Europe, it is only the British Labour Party which takes a nationalistic line."

"If France can now proceed with a socialist programme, including a lot of nationalisation, why should Mr Wedgwood Benn and his conferees claim that we would not be able to carry out our programme?"

One of the European MP members is Mr Kenneth Collins, who is deputy leader of the Labour Party group in the Strasbourg Parliament. He argues that the Red Rose is just as critical of the EEC as any of the anti-market-eaters, but instead of retreating defensively into a "Little England" position it is committed to changes in Europe.

Children's Hardback: Royal Wedding by Audrey Daly (Ladybird 50p). HRH Prince Charles (Ladybird 50p). The Old Man of Lochnagar by HRH Prince of Wales (Hamish Hamilton £3.95). Masquerade by Kit Williams (Cape £3.50). The Tale of Peter Rabbit by Beatrix Potter (Warne £1.50). Twice Sky by Dick Francis (Hamish Hamilton £3.95). The Cleverest of Men by Morris West (Hodder £6.95). Men of Men by Wilbur Smith (Heinemann £7.95). Midnight's Children by Salman Rushdie (Cape £6.95). Twice Sky by Dick Francis (Hamish Hamilton £3.95). Indecent Obsession by Colleen McCullough (Macdonald £6.95). The Hobbit by J. R. R. Tolkien (Allen and Unwin £4.50).

Paperback Fiction: The Restaurant at the End of the Universe by Douglas Adams (Pan 95p). Brideshead Revisited by Evelyn Waugh (Penguin £2.50). The Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy by Douglas Adams (Pan 95p). The French Lieutenant's Woman by John Fowles (Granada £1.95). The Lion and the Witch and the Wardrobe by C. S. Lewis (Fontana 95p). George and the Magic Bean by Robert Leeson (Fontana 85p). Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl (Puffin 95p). The End. Compiled by Richard Stanley (Puffin 80p). The Sign of the Dump by Clive King (Puffin 90p).



The new Penlee lifeboat, Charles Henry Ashley, making a trial run after its launching from the Penlee lifeboat house yesterday. It was manned by the new Mousehole crew.

Optimism in Mousehole as crew goes back

Continued from page 1

Mr Mike Sutherland, the deputy launching officer and emergency coxswain, said yesterday that the action had been called off "as a result of the support and interest shown by MPs and, I believe, the Prime Minister". He said: "We are satisfied that the necessary steps are being taken to look after the families of our lost colleagues."

Mr Sutherland made it clear that if it became apparent that nothing was being done, lifeboatmen could take individual action to make their point, including resigning from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

He said: "I personally feel so strongly about this that I would resign. I have stuck my neck out and I must stand by my views."

The potential legal obstacles to the distribution of the money fund became apparent when its 10 trustees sought advice from counsel. It is understood that if the Charity Commission decides next week that the £15m appeal is eligible for charitable status, then the dependants of the eight dead

lifeboatmen will be able to receive cash to meet "reasonable needs". The Penlee fishermen's fund of £250,000 was established merely as a financial "post box" for donations.

The Charity Commission said it had not seen the terms of the fund, but if the worst came to the worst it could be deemed a private fund, not a trust, which could then render it liable to tax.

In a statement, the trustees of the fund said that counsel had advised that the amount of income which the trustees could legally distribute to the bereaved was limited to their living income, but that the fund could be applied for other charitable purposes.

The law of charitable trusts did not permit an unlimited distribution to the dependants, but only awards according to the standard of living the dependants would have enjoyed if the tragedy had not happened.

While Mr Moore said that all ways would be investigated to distribute the maximum amount to the families Mr George Lawry, chairman of the Newlyn and District Fishermen's Association, said the £250,000 in his fund would be divided between the dependants.

Yesterday, Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Hull East, who is sponsored by the National Union of Seamen, said he would seek a meeting with the Charity Commission about the "totally unsatisfactory situation" over the Penlee fund. He said the interpretation of "reasonable needs" was too narrowly drawn and he would seek all party support to change the law.

Charity law and lifeboats, page 6

Leader, page 7

Business News, page 17



Mrs Jacqueline Brockman, the widow of Mr Nigel Brockman, who died in the lifeboat disaster, and Kevin Brockman, one of her sons, at their home in Mousehole yesterday.

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Charity law and lifeboats, page 6

Leader, page 7

Business News, page 17

Roads and rail cut by floods

By David Nicholson-Lord

Two people died over the new year holiday as the snow and ice maintained its grip on Scotland and northern England. Farther south many areas were flooded. In Gloucestershire heavy rain and a sudden thaw brought the worst flooding of the River Severn for 13 years.

The Midlands and East Anglia were the worst affected by floods, which caused many roads to be cut. In Gloucestershire and Tewkesbury were under water yesterday as the Severn rose 12ft in 24 hours. Several riverside public houses were cut off.

Mr David Deakin, of the Lower Road Hotel, at Forthampton, near Tewkesbury, said: "We have been flooded before but never anything like this. We have got plenty of food and will sit tight until the water goes down."

The Severn-Trent Water Authority last night warned people in the Gloucester area to sandbag their homes, as further flooding was expected.

A student from Imperial College, London, died in the Cairngorms as he attempted to climb the Hell's Lum crag, near the Aviemore outdoor centre. Mr Peter Robinson, of Chatham, Kent, was one of five undergraduates in the climbing party.

Rescue attempts were hampered by sleet, snow and driving rain. Mr Robinson's body was found on New Year's Eve after a student climbed down to raise the alarm. Another, Mr Mark Bow, from near Hinkley, Leicestershire, was flown to hospital with head injuries.

In Derbyshire a boy aged eight drowned when he slipped through ice while playing in a pond. Garry Thorpe, of Cotnamhay, near Ilkeston, died despite being given the kiss of life by firemen and ambulancemen who had formed a chain across the ice while searching for the boy.

Flooding elsewhere led to the closure of the A44 at Evesham and Pershore, in Hereford and Worcester, where the River Avon burst its banks and produced Sft of flood water. Several streets in Kidderminster were awash. In Derbyshire flooding on the track at Draycott, Spondon and Long Eaton disrupted trains to Derby, Nottingham and St Pancras, London.

Essex, Norfolk and Leicestershire were also affected by floods. Motorists in the north Midlands, the Peak District and Lancashire, when the River Trent burst its banks and flooded a farm yesterday.

Maclean's split mind revealed

By Peter Hennessy and Keith Jeffery

The flow of polished minutes Donald Maclean, the British Diplomat who spied for Russia, continued to write for Foreign Office superiors until the very moment of his defection to the Soviet Union, it is displayed in secret Whitehall documents for 1951 to be declassified on Monday under the 30-year rule.

Maclean's own files illuminate what Mr Robert Cecil, his successor as head of the FO's American Department, remembered yesterday as "a brilliantly split mind in which both sides functioned", enabling him to compartmentalize his work for his Majesty's Government and his services to Stalin.

"Various attempts have been made to make this man out as a hopeless, drunken homosexual. But he could not have taken everything in if he had not been doing a reasonable job in the office", Mr Cecil said.

Maclean's sang froid in the last days of May 1951, as he had the more remarkable, he had known since mid-April that he was under suspicion. On April 17 Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, had given permission for him to be investigated in earnest and almost immediately Maclean stopped receiving his special letters containing top secret papers, intercepted diplomatic signals and intelligence reports.

He continued, however, to be sent routine political summaries and messages exchanged between the FO and the British Embassy in Washington. It is to those papers that he appended the last of his comments.

Maclean's minutes show him, like most of his FO colleagues, to have been worried and depressed by what he regarded as the excesses and simplistic anti-communism of American public opinion and the powerlessness of the Truman Administration to do much about it as the Korean war continued to rage.

On May 23, two days before his hurried night journey to Southampton with

his fellow spy, Guy Burgess, en route for France and then for a tightening up of British security in the light of the submission traceable to him in the 1951 papers, the document depicts him as despairing of events in the Far East and suggesting "that only some arresting statement of policy by ourselves (preferably by the Commonwealth as a whole) would stand a chance of turning the tide".

Though File Q23, the FO Security Department's archive on the Burgess and Maclean affair, has failed to be traced by the Public Record Office in Kew, and the Security Service's dossier on the case remain firmly under lock and key in the Mayfair headquarters of MI5, Maclean's own papers show just how valuable he remained to the Russians during a period of acute international tension until Britain's spycatchers began to close in on him.

As recently as March, 1951, he was arranging a series of meetings with senior FO officials for Sir Oliver (now Lord) Franks, British Ambassador to Washington, to take place during Sir Oliver's return to London for consultations. The wide-ranging discussions would have given the KGB, via Maclean, an invaluable insight into the most private concerns troubling the United States and the chief European ally.

The newly-released documents at the PRO also give some idea of the shock with which Whitehall greeted the news of Burgess and Maclean's defection. On June 10, three days after the story broke in the Daily Express, Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, sent a personal minute to Morrison informing him: "I should like to have a report on these men and their careers."

"It appears to be known that their characters were unsatisfactory. Was any consideration given to these matters in continuing them in the Service or in appointing them to positions of responsibility? There is likely to be a lot of public criticism."

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Pressure mounted from the United States Government for a tightening up of British security in the light of the Burgess and Maclean affair and the conviction of the year before of Dr Klaus Fuchs, the most damaging of the atom spies.

After a tripartite security conference involving the British, American and Canadian Governments, the Attlee Cabinet on September 4, 1951, reluctantly agreed in principle that a new screening procedure should be initiated for officials in sensitive posts.

As a result, 30 years ago this month the new Conservative administration of Sir Winston Churchill introduced positive vetting whereby the past political affiliations and present private lives of public servants are investigated before the highest level of security clearance is granted.

In the few weeks Mrs Margaret Thatcher will receive a report from the Security Commission urging her to keep the positive vetting system as a first line of defence against the penetration of Whitehall by foreign intelligence services.

Submarine tragedy stays a mystery

Admiralty papers that also became available on Monday under the 30-year rule fail to resolve the mystery surrounding one of the worst naval disasters of recent times, the loss in the English Channel in 1951 of the submarine HMS Affray with her crew of 75.

In August of that year a board of inquiry concluded that the tragedy had been caused by a faulty "snort mast". But some senior naval officers believed that a battery explosion might have been the cause.

Other documents released by the Ministry of Defence give details of the contingency plans prepared in 1951 for a British invasion of Persia as a possible response to Dr Mossadeq's nationalisation of British oil interests.

Science report

Complex genes from one ancestor

By the Staff of "Nature"

A thorough analysis of the structure of a complex gene for a mouse protein has revealed exceptionally strong evidence of the evolution of a family of complex genes from a single, simple ancestor. It is the emergence of exactly that kind of evidence that further strengthens biologists' belief in Darwin's general theory of evolution.

The gene, scrutinized by Dr Shirley Tilghman and her collaborators at the Fox Chase Cancer Centre in Philadelphia, codes for alpha-fetoprotein. Although abnormally large quantities of that protein in the blood of a pregnant woman happens to predict spina bifida in the child she is carrying, very little is known of its function.

It has become increasingly clear in the past year or two that the structure of alpha-fetoprotein has emerged from several laboratories, that the structure has more than a passing resemblance to that of albumin, the most abundant protein in blood serum.

Like albumin, alpha-fetoprotein appears to be constructed from three very similar blocks. A direct comparison of the detailed structure of each block of the two proteins indicates that two of the three, at least, are similar enough to suggest that they have a common origin.

Dr Tilghman has followed up those clues by examining the gene for mouse alpha-fetoprotein, since it is in the structure of the gene, rather than the protein it codes for, that the traces of molecular evolution are likely to be most visible.

Like most mammalian genes that of alpha-fetoprotein turned out to be split into stretches of DNA that coded for parts of the protein molecule but were interrupted by stretches that did not.

A complete analysis of the positioning of the splits in the coding sequence of the gene in relation to specific structural regions of the protein revealed such a clear pattern of concordance that the three similar blocks which had been glimpsed in the protein structure became clearly visible in the gene structure. Each block contains four coding sequences and there is a marked resemblance between the arrangement of the coding sequences in each block.

The conclusion drawn by Dr Tilghman and her collaborators is that the three blocks have evolved from a single ancestor by a process of replication. Further examination of the four coding sequences in each block shows that the sequences themselves are so closely related that they, too, probably had a common origin.

In all likelihood, therefore, the genes for alpha-fetoprotein and albumin arose from a far smaller, common primordial gene. In the first stage, the primordial gene evolved into four related versions separated by non-coding stretches of DNA. In the next stage this unit was triplicated to mega-unit and finally, something like 400,000 years ago, duplication of the mega-unit took place. From the duplicates there have evolved, by a continual process of diversification and modification, the present alpha-fetoprotein and albumin genes.

Source: *Nature* 294, page 713 (December 24/31, 1981). © Nature-Times News Service.

AVEBURY RESIGNS ON MAPLIN

Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer, resigned yesterday from the Town and Country Planning Association because it is to support Maplin as the third airport for London. He was vice-president.

He told the association: "The last time this was a public issue the Liberal Party fought against any new airport for London on the grounds that traffic growth did not justify a large expansion of capacity."

He said he could not remain a vice-president over a member of an organization committed to this cause. "I therefore tender my resignation and I shall seek to persuade other Liberals and Conservatives to resign en masse to frustrate this policy and to ensure that the funds available to you for your campaign are as limited as we can make them."

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$2.25, Bahrain \$2.00, Belgium \$1.75, Brazil \$2.00, Canada \$1.75, Denmark \$1.75, France \$1.75, Germany \$1.75, Greece \$1.75, Hong Kong \$1.75, India \$1.75, Iran \$1.75, Israel \$1.75, Italy \$1.75, Japan \$1.75, Kuwait \$1.75, Lebanon \$1.75, Libya \$1.75, Luxembourg \$1.75, Malaysia \$1.75, Mexico \$1.75, Monaco \$1.75, Netherlands \$1.75, New Zealand \$1.75, Norway \$1.75, Oman \$1.75, Pakistan \$1.75, Panama \$1.75, Peru \$1.75, Portugal \$1.75, Qatar \$1.75, Saudi Arabia \$1.75, Singapore \$1.75, South Africa \$1.75, Spain \$1.75, Sweden \$1.75, Switzerland \$1.75, Taiwan \$1.75, Thailand \$1.75, Turkey \$1.75, U.A.E. \$1.75, U.K. \$1.75, U.S.A. \$1.75, Venezuela \$1.75.

TV firm's launching halted by dispute

By Kenneth Gosling

A one-hour "celebratory splash" to announce the arrival of Central Independent Television in the East Midlands was cancelled last night when electricians blacked the company's studios at Giltbrook, Nottingham.

Viewers were instead shown programmes from Birmingham, headquarters of the western side of the new dual region operated by Central as ATV's successors.

The electricians want substantial pay increases and higher manning levels to compensate for the move from the Elstree studios, at Borehamwood, Hertfordshire.

Mr Jeremy Taylor, eastern area general manager, said the average annual earnings of Central's 120 electricians were about £20,000.

Mr Taylor said the company was not prepared to pay that much more. He said the company was not prepared to pay that much more.

Elsewhere in the country new television companies introduced themselves with fewer difficulties.

Lord Boston of Faversham, chairman of TV South, the successors to Southern Television, ran the company flag up the mast at the Southampton studios and then flew by helicopter for similar ceremonies at Dover and Maidstone and in the Medway towns.

Television South West from Plymouth was launched with a 90-minute variety show featuring Lenny Bennett and Spike Milligan last night. "A very smooth operation", the company said.

Fewer days lost by 1981 strikes
By a Staff Reporter

Last year was one of the most strike-free for 14 years, with only 1976 showing fewer working days lost, according to figures published by the Department of Employment.

Of the 4,041,000 working days lost between January and November, 1981, 1,254,000 were accounted for by the Civil Service strikes of March and April, under the heading of administrative, financial and professional services. The December figures are expected to be very low.



Beauties, not the beast: swans grace the mysterious waters of Loch Ness by Castle Urquhart

Serene waters shroud an enigma that never varies

By Ronald Faux

In Drumadrochit there are those who believe and those who do not. The village, near Loch Ness, has lived with its famous mystery for generations and now lives from it. The question of a "thing" cruising the lightless depths of the loch, surfacing occasionally to give the world a paleolithic leer, is the stuff of which tourist board dreams are made.

The monstrous rumour is now the biggest employer in Drumadrochit and the more doubt and cold water that are cast on the likelihood of a latter-day plesiosaur swim-

ming near by, the more, it seems, do people want to believe. Whatever "it" may turn out to be, "it" has an excellent sense of theatre. There is never more than a teasing glimpse before it sinks out of sight; mysterious shapes halflit, poorly focused or computer enhanced, swirls of disturbed mud or "something" escaping the lights of an underwater television camera, inexplicable shadows on a sonar trace; humps, bumps and splashes in the night that are

like the clues from a Conan Doyle thriller. The catch for the sceptics, of course, is the 4,000 documented sightings. The Loch Ness Monster Exhibition has an impressive record of people who claim to have seen "it". Mr Anthony Harmsworth, curator of the exhibition, which attracts 50,000 visitors a year, believes that an answer may be found sooner than many expect. The electronic machinery that can track down fish shoals with inescapable accuracy is joining the search.

The lack of physical evidence is quite understandable, according to Mr Harmsworth, who said: "In temperatures below 42°F bacteria do not form gases, so that dead matter does not float. It sinks into the sediment 720 ft down and stays there."

But for the avowed monster-hunters there is the fascination of chasing a famous shadow, the prospect of a fortune if they actually catch the beast, and if all else fails there are few pastimes more congenial than pottering about on a beautiful loch.

NUR split over action to curb extreme left

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Leaders of the National Union of Railwaymen, who have been prominent in the Labour Party drive against Trotskyist infiltration, are conducting an internal campaign against the extreme left.

But the NUR executive cannot agree on action against Communists, supporters of the Militant Tendency, and other Broad Left activists, and the report of a moderate-dominated inquiry team has been rejected.

The railwaymen's lay leadership voted by 17-7 to reject the inquiry committee's report signed by Mr Thomas Bam, the union's president, and Mr Sidney Weighall, the general secretary, which called for sanctions against outside bodies seeking to influence NUR policy.

The report condemned the "interference" in union affairs of some well-known NUR left-wingers as being in breach of rule, and said that publications such as *Militant* ought not to be discussed at branch meetings.

A minority report to the executive, which was ruled out of order by the president, found that three Broad Left figures who spoke at a fringe meeting at the union's conference last summer were not in breach of rule, and argued that such a matter should be applied in such a manner as to restrict political freedom.

But since the executive endorsed neither report, the NUR is without a policy on the issue, which is to be raised at the summer policy-making conference.

Mr Weighall said that it would be the subject of the branch appeal to the conference, and delegates would then instruct the executive how to deal with the matter.

The conference is likely to take a stronger line because it is more influenced by the mainstream moderate opinion than the executive, which is finely divided between left and right, and has given the general secretary an unexpected snub by rejecting his report on sanctions against extremists.

100,000 enjoy Trafalgar Square new year revelry

By a Staff Reporter

New year revellers, estimated at 100,000 by the police, packed Trafalgar Square, London, to mark the start of 1982. At one stage the tightly packed crowd stretched halfway along Whitehall. A few of the harder ones kept up the custom of taking a very cold dip in the fountain.

The police said that the crowd, one of the biggest of its kind, was generally well-behaved. One or two people were arrested accused of being drunk and disorderly. A few minor bottle-throwing incidents were reported. "Apart from that, everybody seems to have had a good time", a spokesman stated.

More than a hundred people were treated in hospital for minor injuries. Others received attention for cuts

There'll be a welcome in the valleys

From Tim Jones

Forget Tenerife and let the names of Treherbert, Tonypandy and Tredegar trip from the tongue. Soon, holiday companies will begin enticing people to winter climates, but on Greek islands and Mediterranean shores compare with the sun setting over Nantgarw Colliery?

Last year Wales became the most popular destination in Britain for short holidays, and in order to consolidate the market the Wales Tourist Board has started to promote the great industrial valleys of the South.

It is an audacious move and even the board admits in its brochure: "You might think that we are perhaps not quite serious. The valleys have historically been associated with coal, iron and steel production and the attendant gaunt, dark images."

For the intending visitor, perhaps, the queens of the valleys is Merthyr Tydfil, the town which spawned the industrial revolution, nurtured Chartism and elected the first Labour MP.

After it had been exploited to the full by the great ironmasters, a parliamentary economic and political planning unit decided in 1939 that it should be legislated away as though it had never existed. The unit reported: "The town should be completely abandoned and its population drafted out — man, woman and child — to the coast or to the Usk Valley."

Undaunted by that rubbish, Merthyr survived and it is now officially the home of the hardest drinkers and heaviest smokers in Wales. It offers some of the best fish and chips this side of the Pennines and Merthyr clouds can outrun those over Manchester.

For the serious visitor, William Crawshaw's imposing mansion, Cyfarfda Castle, tells at a glance why his workforce, who were housed in unsanitary two-up, two-down terrace houses, preferred socialism to unequal capitalism. Incidentally, Richard Trevithick drove the world's first steam locomotive in the town.

The valleys offer most to the serious student of Britain's industrial past and there are several excellent museums, nature trails and industrial walks.

Those who decide to forsake the Costa Brava for Pontypridd this summer should be equipped with a knowledge of rugby and politics, a good raincoat and a capacity to be pleasantly surprised.

Court backs Gandhi on transfer of judges

From Kuldip Nayyar, Delhi, Jan 1

High court judges can be transferred from one state to another without the need to obtain their consent, the Supreme Court of India has ruled in a majority judgment.

Since her return to power, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has been insisting on the executive prerogative to transfer a judge and not even to take the advice of the Chief Justice of India who, according to the Indian constitution should be consulted on transfers.

The Supreme Court judgment says that the Chief Justice "has no primacy" and that if there is any difference between the President (in other words, the government) and the Chief Justice on transfer or appointment, the President is entitled to reach his own decision.

The Supreme Court has also upheld the Law Minister's circular which asked the state chief ministers to obtain an undertaking from temporary judges that they would accept transfer in case they were considered for a permanent appointment.

As many as 16 judges were transferred from one high court to another during the emergency (1975-77). The Janata government (1977-79) revoked the transfers but Mrs Gandhi took up the matter soon after her return to power.

The case, which was argued for four months since last September, assumed importance because it also involved the chief justices of Tamil Nadu and Bihar, who were transferred.

The chief justice of Tamil

Nadu has since resigned and the Bihar chief justice has challenged his transfer. The Supreme Court has upheld the transfer of chief justices.

Mrs Gandhi wanted to transfer all chief justices but the Chief Justice of India refused, while saying that he was willing to consider each case on merit.

The Supreme Court has also set at rest the controversy over the extension of a high court judge's term of office. It says that the government has the power to discontinue the office of a temporary judge after the expiry of his term.

The case related to M. Justice S. N. Kumar and M. Justice O. N. Vohra, both Delhi High Court judges who had delivered judgments during the emergency which Mrs Gandhi disagreed.

Valencia autonomy issue wrecks Madrid pact

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Jan 1

A political row has broken out between Spain's ruling centre Democrats and the opposition Socialists over devolution, which had been one of the key issues settled in a pact between the two parties after the military coup attempt in February.

Breaking the customary calm over the new year holiday, leaders of both parties have traded insults and adopted uncompromising positions which have the appearance of a trial run for a general election to be held this year instead of next — the constitutional limit on the life of the present parliament.

The focus of discord is Valencia, economically one of the most prosperous regions but yet to achieve full autonomy. The Socialists are strong locally but are confronted by right-wing Centre Democrats allied with the increasingly influential followers of Señor Manuel Fraga, the conservative leader and victor in the recent Galician regional elections.

In spite of the pact signed in July by the Prime Minister and the Socialists, the Centre Democrats in parliament have now agreed with Señor Fraga's followers to amend the autonomy statute for Valencia on three highly emotional issues — the region's future flag, its title,

and the status of the local language or dialect.

Claiming that local Centre Democrats are "kicking the Prime Minister in the shins", Señor Alfonso Guerra, deputy leader of the Socialists, says that his party will not now contribute its votes to the two-thirds majority required to enable parliament to set up an autonomous region.

He accused the Government of preparing in spite of denials, the ground for an early appeal to the voters, giving as an example the increases, approved at Tuesday's cabinet, of state pensions.

Señor Guerra singled out Señor Emilio Artad as the power behind the prime minister. He is the chairman of the parliamentary commission now handling Valencia's autonomy statute, the region's best-known Centre Democrat MP and recently appointed a special adviser to Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

Valencia was the scene of one of the most dramatic episodes during the February coup attempt when the local army commander put his tanks on the streets and proclaimed martial law. Worries about devolution allegedly breaking up Spain's unity were one of the main themes used by those supporting the attempted coup.

Ban hits Spanish fishermen

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Jan 1

All Spanish fishing vessels which work in waters of the European Community were idle indefinitely today as a result of a ban on fishing until an agreement has been concluded with the Community for 1982.

Last Monday, the EEC advised Spain's diplomatic mission in Brussels that the matter of fishing licences was too technical to grant a temporary two-month extension on the basis of 1981 quotas. Spain had suggested this in order to keep the fishermen working while a 1982 agreement is being worked out.

At Spain's request the first agreement to work out an agreement was made from mid-January to January 5, O.U. Monday. Government officials will meet here with representatives of the Spanish deep-sea and coastal fleets which use European Community waters.

Despite these complications, Señor Miguel Aldasoro, Spain's Fisheries Under-Secretary, seemed confident. In a newspaper interview yesterday, he said: "Hopefully on January 6 we will be able to find some formula to allow our fresh-fish fleet to resume its activities in EEC waters."

Now you've resolved to give up smoking, spend less time at the nineteenth hole, go for long walks with the dog regardless of the weather, brush the dust off your chest-expanders, take up tennis, swimming and, god help you, squash, enter the London Marathon, listen politely when the neighbours drop in, try not to shout at the children — even when they use the plant-sprayer as a water pistol, spend less time ogling the television and more time washing the dishes, (possibly invest in a dish-washer), shun the Sweet Trolley at one lunch in every three, and visit the mother-in-law every other Tuesday, console yourself...

There's one thing you'll still be able to indulge in every weekend.

THE SUNDAY TIMES
weekly review
business news
All the best for 1982.

Clark tipped to replace Allen in White House post

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 1

Mr William Clark, the Deputy Secretary of State, is being tipped to take over from Mr Richard Allen as President Reagan's National Security Adviser. If he does, his powers will be increased and his role will be similar to that of past security advisers such as Dr Henry Kissinger and Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Mr Allen is still on administrative leave of absence after controversy caused by his acceptance of \$1,000 (about £200) for helping to arrange an interview with Mrs Nancy Reagan for a Japanese magazine.

Although the Justice Department has cleared Mr Allen of any wrongdoing and also alleged irregularities in his past business dealings, the White House has not yet completed its review into his conduct.

According to informed sources the move to replace Mr Allen by Mr Clark and to upgrade the role of National Security Adviser has been motivated not only by the notoriety surrounding Mr Allen, but also by a consensus within the White House that the national security apparatus has not worked well during the first year of the Reagan Administration.

Assad will visit Iran in peace move

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, Jan 1

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has accepted an invitation to visit Iran, according to the official Iranian news agency today, but there was no official Syrian confirmation.

The visit would be part of an Arab drive to bring about an early settlement of the 15-month-old war between Iraq and Iran, and to close Arab ranks against Israel.

The invitation from President Ali Khamenei of Iran was reported to have been relayed by Mr Ali Akbar Yelayati, the Foreign Minister of Iran, now visiting Damascus. Syrian officials did not say when the Syrian leader might go to Tehran. President Assad recently concluded a tour of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Meanwhile, as part of an Arab drive to settle regional disputes, Saudi Arabia and Libya today agreed to resume diplomatic relations, which the Saudis had broken off more than a year ago after Libya's criticism of Saudi Arabia for borrowing four American A-7F fighter jets after the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war.

Reports from Amman said that negotiations were being made to reestablish normal diplomatic relations between Iraq and Libya. The Iraqi Embassy in Tripoli and the Libyan Embassy in Baghdad are expected to reopen in the next week or two.

Arab efforts to end the Gulf war may prove difficult, but many Arabs believe there can be no strong front against Israel while disputes continue and while Iraq is bogged down in an indefinite war with Iran.

Air controllers' leader quits

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Jan 1

The leader of the striking and dismissed air traffic controllers resigned yesterday in the hope that his departure would ease the reinstatement of his members. A spokesman for the Reagan Administration said it would do nothing.

Mr Robert Poll, who took 11,500 controllers out on strike in August, providing the Government with its first trial of strength with organized labour, said: "I have always stated that if I believed I was an impediment to a solution of the strike, I would step aside."

I now believe that time has come."

He added: "I hope that my resignation is a signal to take the strike off the table. I am the symbol of the strike, there is no question about it."

Mr Poll, whose union members were among the best paid in the country, said he would leave at the end of next week. His deputy, Mr Robert Meyer, also resigned.

Mr Larry Speakes, the President's spokesman, said that Mr Reagan had no intention of relenting, although he was "sympathetic to those who are out of work due to the strike situation."

The President's sympathy went no further than that. Last month when he agreed to waive a three-year ban on federal jobs for the strikers, but refused to consider letting them back into the control towers.

The union has been stripped of its authority to bargain on behalf of its members by the Government and has been fined \$150m (about £75m) for the strike, which was illegal.

S AFRICANS CAPTURE GUERRILLAS

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Jan 1

Two black guerrillas have been captured and a third is being held in a hunt that was launched after a Boxing Day attack on a police station.

Security police are on the trail of three other men they say were trained as guerrillas in Angola, Russia and East Germany.

General F. L. C. Engels, acting Police Commissioner, announced on New Year's Eve that the capture of two guerrillas on December 28 led police to an underground arms cache near Johannesburg, less than 20 miles from Pretoria, the capital.

The arms seized included automatic weapons, rocket launchers, AK47 assault rifles, plastic explosives, magazines and ammunition.

There was a sharp rise in the number of guerrilla attacks in South Africa last year with areas of activity.

Police stations and army barracks were the principal targets while electricity substations and railway junctions were repeatedly blown up.

New year messages Uganda frees detainees in reconciliation move

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Jan 1

President Milton Obote of Uganda today ordered the release of over 30 detainees, mostly members of opposition political parties arrested after an outbreak of guerrilla activity against his Government early last year.

In a new year message, he said he was exercising his prerogative of mercy in a spirit of reconciliation for 1982, and called on all Ugandans to join with his Uganda People's Congress to rebuild the country.

The 30 were stated to be the first batch to be freed, and the announcement did not indicate what the final total would be.

At Salisbury—The Zimbabwe Government will in future adopt only policies approved by the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said last night in a new year address. He forecast an increasingly socialist programme, saying that the state should participate in all sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture, and in mining, manufacturing and commerce.

At Banjul—President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia said that today marked the birth of Senegambia, a confederation linking Senegal and its small West African neighbour. "1982 will be the year of national reconstruction in Gambia", he said.

At Lisbon—President Eanes of Portugal said that the most pressing problem facing his country in 1982 was its ailing economy. "The economic question will be the crucial problem of the next year, but no democratic society can remain with austerity as its only horizon."

At Copenhagen—Mr Anker Jørgensen, the Danish Prime Minister, said his goals for 1982 would be ensuring the average working Dane's income and holding "the social safety net" in place to help Denmark's 300,000 unemployed.

At Nairobi—President Moi of Kenya expressed determination that Kenya's relations of "good-neighbourliness" in the East African region would continue throughout the new year.

At Freetown—President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone has given amnesty to 43 prisoners convicted of various common law offences.

Pentagon changes MX missile bases

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 1

The Reagan Administration has announced another change of plan for the deployment of its new MX intercontinental ballistic missile. The Pentagon has announced that at least 40 of the 100 missiles intended for deployment by the end of the decade will be placed in the existing silos of the Minuteman missiles, which the MX is designed to supersede.

The Carter Administration originally planned to deploy 200 MX missiles in Utah and Nevada and to shuttle them between more than 4,000 launching points so as to prevent an enemy knowing where they were.

This plan was scrapped by the Reagan Administration last October. Instead the President announced that the first 36 missiles would be deployed in silos now occupied by nearly obsolete Titan missiles.

Various modes of deployment are to be considered over the next two years for the remaining 64 missiles.

The main reason why the missiles are now to be placed in Minuteman rather than Titan silos is because of the engineering problems involved. A senior Air Force officer told a briefing of journalists that geological formations around many of the Titan sites made them more difficult to protect against possible enemy attacks than was originally believed.

Another reason is cost. As all of the initial 40 MX missiles will be placed in the same Minuteman field, the cost of development could be \$150m (£75m) less than the plan to use old Titan silos.

There was also a political factor. The proposal to place the MX in Titan sites in Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri was provoking almost as much opposition in those states as the Carter "race track" plan, created in Utah and Nevada.

Although at present there are six Minuteman fields, situated in five different states, only one of them will be used for MX. A decision will be made in the spring which of the six "fields" would be used.

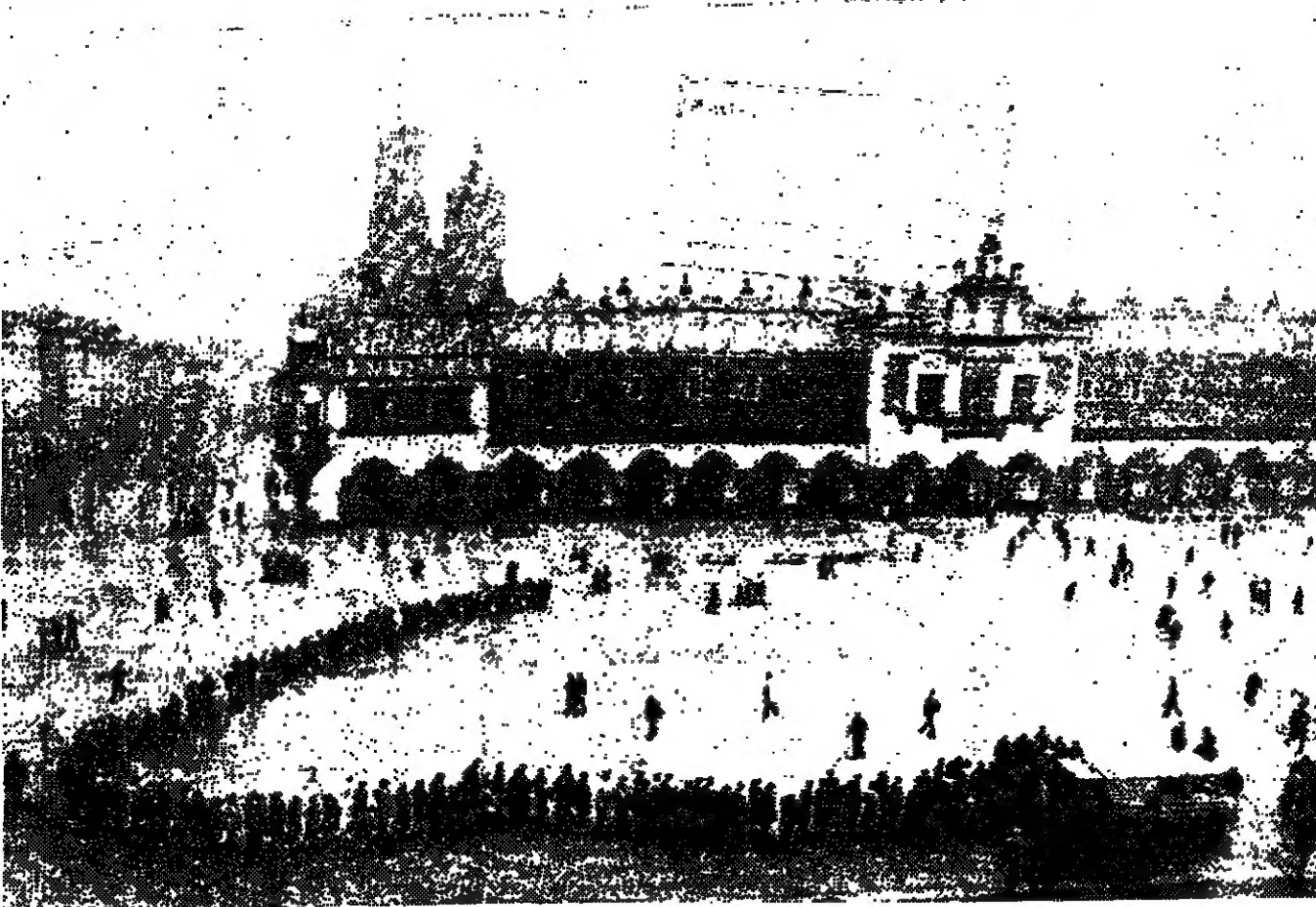
MARCOS SON-IN-LAW KIDNAPPED

Manila, Jan 1.—An amateur sportsman, who secretly married the eldest daughter of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines in the United States has been kidnapped, the Government said today.

A statement said that Mr Tomas Manotoc, aged 32, an amateur golfer and basketball coach, was now "in the hands of kidnappers who are either subversive or criminal elements."

Mr Marcos has appealed to foreign journalists to avoid publicity on the story since it might endanger Mr Manotoc's life. Mr Manotoc disappeared late on Tuesday after he had dined with his wife at a suburban restaurant.

A report earlier today on the kidnapping mentioned only that Mr Manotoc had married the daughter of a ranking Philippine government official. Although Philippine officials implicitly confirmed the wedding, they said it was not legal since Mr Manotoc was already married.—APF.



Food for thought: Poles queuing patiently for a little food sold at a solitary stall in an historic square of Cracow.

Poland: A bitter start to 1982 First economic overhaul avoids increasing price of food

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 1 (censored)

Poland enters the new year having to swallow the bitter medicine of economic reform. Higher supply charges for raw materials, fuel and transport go into effect today, the initial steps in changes that are intended to reduce subsidy, match supply with demand and introduce greater competitiveness into the economy.

Earlier attempts to raise prices—especially food prices—have met with popular opposition. This time, however, food prices will not, according to the official media, be affected, though state enterprises are free to pass on to customers the effects of higher costs on other goods.

Mr Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of the State Prices Commission, has made clear that the most sensitive increases—on food, petrol, electricity and rent—would be preceded by a "public discussion" before being imposed later in the year.

For the past few months, Solidarity, the free trade union organization has been insisting that compensation—effectively higher wages—be granted to balance out the effects of higher prices on the populace.

Government economists, however, have resisted these demands, saying it would initiate a wage-price spiral, and since the introduction of martial law on December 13, it has ceased being a topic of discussion.

Price reform is only one aspect of the overall economic overhaul, planned before the introduction of martial law and now adhered to by the Military Council. The ultimate aim seems to be to institute a limited version of Hungary's new economic mechanism, a decentralized system that allows substantial freedoms in pricing and marketing.

The central problem has always been whether such a system can succeed in Poland, which is starting from such a difficult base, including huge Western indebtedness and shortages in key sectors, including coal and agriculture.

Eight Bills are being considered by parliamentary subcommittees. Two—on prices and foreign trade—are aimed at making the economy more sensitive to changes on the world market. Others on the taxation of enterprises, the use of profit and banking reform, loosen central control of industry, though main policy guidelines will be retained by the Government.

In addition the Central Planning Bureau will have to cede its major economic control functions and revert to its original role as a planning and statistical office.

The official media have acknowledged that this gradual decentralization will mean an unemployment problem. This is implied in a PAP news agency bulletin which declares: "A list of enterprises facing cuts in production will be drawn up by January 31. The principles of procedure towards such enterprises will be elaborated, taking their personnel's interests into account."

Mr Maciej Szepepanski, former chairman of the Polish Radio and Television Committee, will go on trial in Warsaw on Tuesday. He faces charges of illegally profiting from his post.—Reuter.

Thatcher promises united West

By Our Foreign Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has promised that West Europeans and Americans will stand together in the face of Soviet efforts to try to divide them over Poland.

The whole of the East block has had enough of the oppressiveness of communism. In Poland, there had been a "spark of freedom" shown in the emergence of Solidarity, supported not merely by the trade unions but by all the people who wanted more freedom. It had been crushed under the yoke of communism.

"President Reagan has given an excellent lead and we must follow," Mrs Thatcher said. "Our action would be slightly different because there were different conditions attached to the United States and to Europe. But we must take some of the initiatives he has taken."

Questioned about the Western alliance being in disarray over sanctions against Russia, Mrs Thatcher said vehemently: "The alliance is not in disarray and it must not be taken into disarray. . . . We in Europe are in a free democratic world, the United States is a free democratic country, and the whole of Russian tactics is to try to divide us."

"They must never succeed. What Poland wants, and Russia knows it, is peace with freedom. Poland wants the very freedom which we have and which we do not value enough. And those countries which have peace with freedom must absolutely stand together and we will stand together."

This is also the message which Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has been saying in the House of Commons since martial law was introduced in Poland nearly three weeks ago.

The British view of the Polish crisis is that events could not have taken place without the knowledge and agreement of the Soviet Union. This standpoint is also shared by the French and Italians among the European allies.

But Lord Carrington has also made it clear that the West Europeans had to consider carefully the impact of the political or economic sanctions against Moscow would have any impact on the situation in Poland.

In common with its partners in the European Community, Britain also believes that no economic or food sanctions should be approved which might unnecessarily harm the Polish people or British industry. The West Germans, in particular, are anxious to avoid any moves which would damage their valuable commercial links with East Europe.

At the same time, Mrs Thatcher is coming under increasing pressure from some Conservative backbenchers to adopt a tougher stance towards Moscow and Warsaw.

Nevertheless, the British Government is expected to continue to maintain its middle-of-the-road stance between the United States and the West Germans when further consultations resume among the Western allies on the Polish crisis next week.

A few days later, probably during the second week of the month, their deliberations will resume under the auspices of the Nato alliance.

Pope thanks Solidarity supporters

The text of the Pope's homily in St Peter's is as follows:

I see here in the piazza of St Peter's so many placards saying Solidarity. Thanks, many thanks, for these expressions of solidarity with Solidarity. This word is the expression of a great effort which working men have made in my country to ensure the true dignity of the worker.

In fact, workers have the right to set up autonomous trade unions whose role is to guard their social, family and individual rights.

The church has always taught such a doctrine and especially in the times from Rerum Novarum up until Laborem Exercere (the Pope's recent encyclical updating church teaching on the role of labour in society) as an elementary interpretation of justice and social peace.

The word Solidarity which once seems so so many banners, shows us the endeavour which aims for such justice and such a peace.

Therefore it is widely recognized and greeted with respect all over the world. Solidarity belongs to the actual patrimony of the working men of my country and I would say of other nations.

This patrimony, with all the heritage of history and a 1,000-year-old church, place in the heart of the Madonna at Jasna Gora.

And I deposit it in the treasury of experience of workers throughout the world: it is a part of the common good of justice and peace.

—Reuter.

Shop stewards representing dockers at Hull have rejected a plea from the Polish community in Britain to block Soviet and East German ships in protest against martial law.

Reagan extremists blamed by Pravda

Moscow, Jan 1.—The Soviet Union's leading analysis of United States affairs said today that hawks in the Reagan Administration had manufactured an artificial crisis over Poland in order to guarantee their own political survival.

Mr Georgy Arbatov, head of the Institute of the United States and Canada, wrote in Pravda that Washington's reaction to the Polish events had been determined by extremists among second-rank figures in the Reagan camp.

Mr Arbatov said these officials preferred an atmosphere of crisis and felt threatened by recent moves by the President to renew a dialogue with Moscow on disarmament.

The institute which is the Kremlin's principal think-tank, on domestic American politics. Mr Arbatov said that "provincial ideologues and crusaders" under Mr Reagan, faced with the realities of governing, preferred to create artificial crises rather than adapt their own views to the existing situation.

A crisis over Poland also helped to create artificial crises ahead with a military build-up and persuade ordinary Americans to forget their economic troubles, he argued.

Mr Arbatov asked what would have happened during the post-war period if government had allowed "one local event or another to affect the international situation as a whole. He said that if world leaders had always followed their "instincts, sympathies and snailpates" then East-



Mr Arbatov: 'Hawks to blame'.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Big cut in air fares to Australia

Tourist air fares to Australia will be cut by nearly half in the spring. Return flights are to be offered by British Airways and Qantas for £380 for a limited period. Passengers must travel to Australia between March 15 and April 30 and return between April 1 and June 30. The cuts, which are subject to Government approval, save up to £385 on one-month Super Apex tickets and up to £397 on excursion fares which allow passengers to stop off on the way.

A senior British Airways official said: "This special sale brings Australia within reach of the man in the street."

Ex-CIA chief avoids lawsuit

Washington.—Mr William Colby, the former Central Intelligence Agency Director, has agreed to pay \$10,000 (£5,200) to avoid being sued for breaking his secrecy obligation, the Justice Department announced.

Mr Colby, in accordance with his secrecy agreement with the CIA, submitted the manuscript of his memoirs in advance for clearance. The CIA requested a number of changes and deletions, which Mr Colby made for the English-language edition. Meanwhile, his publishers had sent the uncensored manuscript to a French publisher, who published it.

Boy 'prefers death to Russia'



Chicago.—Walter Polowchak, aged 14, (above) a Soviet boy who had been given permission to live in America, would prefer to die rather than go back to his parents in the Soviet Union and he will not let anyone force him to return. His 18-year-old sister said.

Walter ran away from his parents in Chicago when they were visiting America in 1980 and refused to return home with them last summer. Mr Julian Kulas, one of his lawyers, has said he plans to ensure that the boy is able to stay in the United States.

\$2m for hotel disaster victim

New York.—Mr Mark Williams, aged 34, a lawyer from Kansas City whose legs were crushed when the decorative walkways of the Hyatt Regency hotel there collapsed, has agreed to accept damages of \$2.2m (£1m). It is the largest injury settlement so far made between lawyers for the hotel and the people killed or maimed in the accident.

New ruling body for Bangladesh

Dacca.—President Abdus Sattar of Bangladesh has set up a National Security Council with himself in charge to explore how the armed forces can contribute to the country's development.

The official Bangladesh news agency quoted a presidential adviser as saying that the council would replace the existing National Defence Council.

BBC end daily Italian and Spanish services

Final transmissions in the BBC's daily services in Italian and Spanish for Europe were put out on New Year's Eve, ending a direct radio link dating back more than 40 years (Kenneth Gosling writes).

The cuts were made as the result of a Government decision.

Three killed in fireworks mishap

Rome.—Three people were killed in the southern Italian town of Reggio Calabria, when a group of new year party-goers went to check on a home-made firework which had not exploded after lighting. It exploded, setting off other fireworks as they approached, killing them instantly.

1,833rd murder

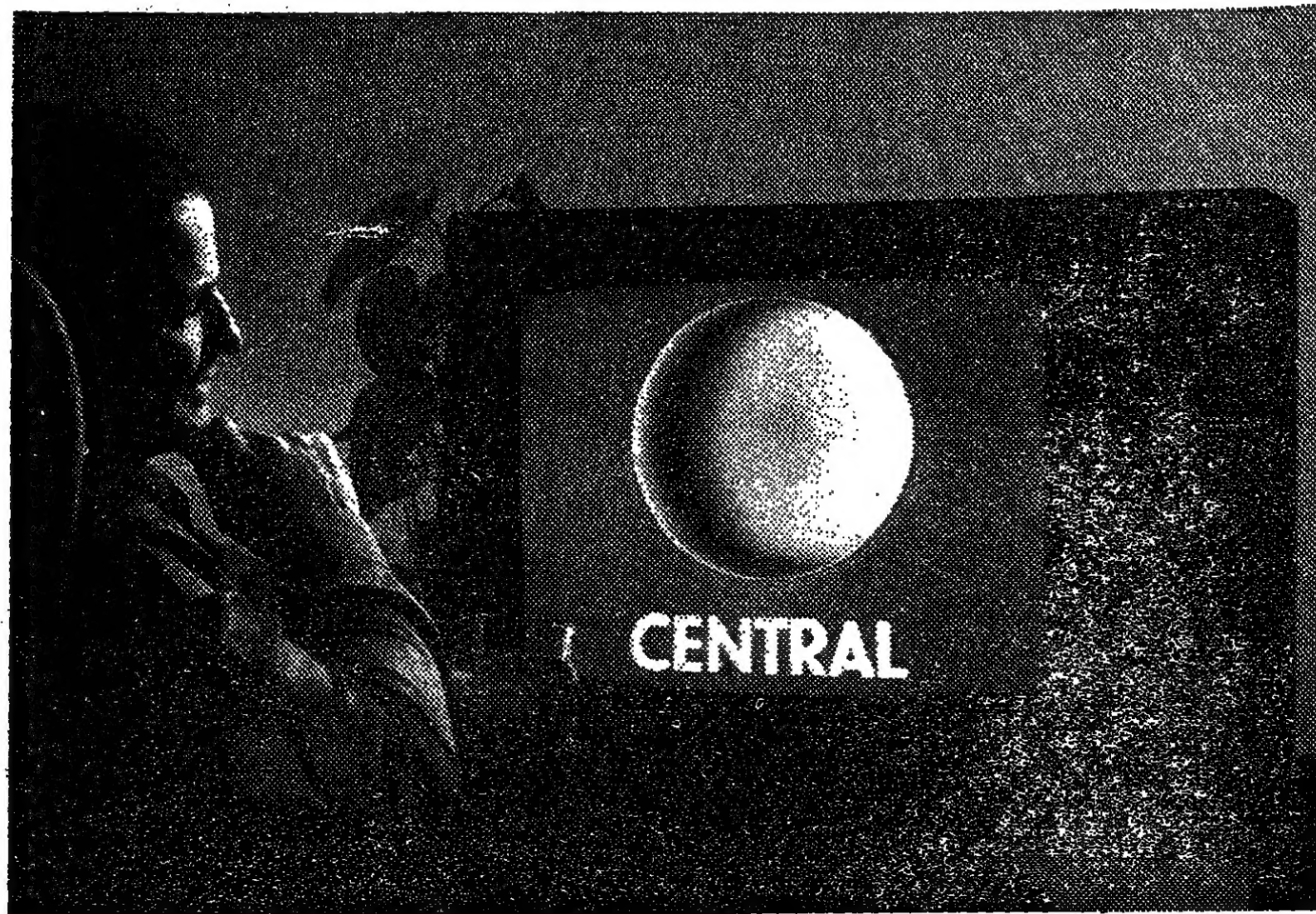
New York.—Alfred Green, who was 87, was carrying his groceries through the lobby of his block of flats in Brooklyn last night when he was killed by a bullet which he became the last murder victim of the year. Police said he was the 1,833rd person to be murdered in New York City.

UN handover

New York.—Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru has taken over as United Nations Secretary General in succession to Mr Kurt Waldheim of Austria, who held the post for the past 10 years.

هكذا من الأصل

ADVERTISEMENT



New TV station reveals 'White Globe' is hoax seen all over central England last night

The mysterious 'white globe' which was reported as appearing all over central England last week has transpired to be a hoax.

Central, the new independent television station serving the east and west areas of central England, went on air for the first time yesterday with the announcement that the 'white globe' is their identification symbol.

The news came simultaneously from their studios in Nottingham and Birmingham.

The Nottingham based production centre is claimed to be the most up-to-date in the country.

It uses ENG, the electronic news gathering system, which brought the 'white globe' revelation to the viewers.

The system cuts down pro-

cessing time, so news gets out faster; sometimes, as it occurs.

Central will be a major contributor to the independent television network, broadcasting its programmes to the whole country.

The film director, Antony Thomas, has just completed his new documentary called "The Most Dangerous Man in the World".

"Muck and Brass" is a six part drama series about town hall corruption. It stars Mel Smith as Tom Craig, property developer and entrepreneur.

Last night, a Central spokesman said, "We want to make television that won't allow people to say there's nothing on the box tonight. We intend to provide the viewer with a challenge".

TV PERSONALITY GOES "OVER THE TOP"

Chris Tarrant who became well-known for his appearances on the children's television programme "Tiswas", is on Central with his new adult programme OTT.

Asked what his aims were, he replied: "To fill the national lack of custard pies". It's transmitted tonight at 11 p.m. across the network.

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How to avoid another Aberfan at Mousehole

Two days before Christmas Jack Pender, a member of the Penlee lifeboat disaster fund committee, was given an unhappy task: to visit each of the bereaved families, visited with their grief, and tell them that the fund — whose staggering growth must have provided more than a scintilla of solace — was not all coming their way. They would get only enough for their reasonable needs, according to charity law concepts. These allow relief from material distress, but not enrichment. Furthermore, they were told, each of them would have to make a case for a hand-out. The lifeboatmen, reflecting the feelings of the community as a whole, went on a limited strike.

The public must wonder how the still struck charity laws which add made-made to natural disasters. The Gillingham bus tragedy (in which the courts, years later, ordered the donations to be returned), Aberfan (where the dispute that is only a minor recrimination has hardly died down) and now Penlee constitute a roll-call of relief dishonour.

In fact, there are two Penlee distress funds. One, working more at the local level, the Gillingham fund has collected more than £250,000. Its organizers have taken a bold, simple line. They are acting, as Mr Beresford Evans, the local solicitor advising them, puts it, as a "charity" rather than as a fund. The fund is for eight named beneficiaries (three parents and five widows). As such, they have simply taken in with one hand and funnelled straight out with the other, keeping nothing back.

The other fund, set up by the Penwith district council, has been the main channel for national donations, and so far well over £1m has been received. It was as representative of this fund that Jack Pender made his unwelcome visits. Lyn Rowland, the Mousehole solicitor advising the fund, had in turn taken advice from counsel in London who insisted that the unhappy tidings about the constraints of charity law were circulated and published.

If their barrister is right, the problem of what to do with the massive Penwith fund has been inadvertently exacerbated by the direct tunnelling by the smaller fund and the eight beneficiaries of almost £40,000 each. This must have gone a considerable way already to meeting their "reasonable needs".

So the main fund faces a dilemma. Does it register with the charity commissioners as a charity (which would be normal), or choose a diametrically opposed course of claiming non-charitable status? The tax advantages of charitable status usually rule out the latter, and it seems that Penwith's London adviser may have proceeded on the

basis that the capital transfer tax consequences of being non-charitable would be crippling — devouring more than half the fund as it was paid out.

In fact, it now seems that this may not be the case. For an obscure provision in the fifth schedule to the 1975 Finance Act covers just such situations as this where a multiplicity of people make separate contributions to a single trust fund. Only individual contributions over £50,000 would attract capital transfer tax when the fund is paid out and only individual contributions over £3,000 will (on worst assumptions) involve tax on the part of the givers.

The only practical tax disadvantage of the non-charitable trust is, therefore, that tax will have to be paid by the trustees on income deriving from the fund before it is distributed, but since they intend to wind it up before the end of the year, that is only a minor irritant.

That being so, everything seems to point in favour of both funds claiming non-charitable status, since they would then be free from any charity law constraints on how they can give to the families. They also be more or less the same no-tax position as if they were charities.

Ironically, the die has already been cast for both of them on this question of legal status. Because neither yet has a fully-fledged legal constitution, the matter will be decided according, firstly, on the basis on which funds were solicited from the public, and secondly, on the requirements of charity law generally.

All those involved with both funds are adamant that they are not charities, and they fully understood that the money was being collected for the direct and exclusive benefit of the families and dependents — not for RNLI funds, nor for Mousehole purposes, or whatever else. That should weigh heavily with the charity commissioners next week.

Secondly, there is the question of whether or not the small number of people directly involved (eight families comprising 20 people), constitute sufficiently large a group to satisfy the public interest test, which must be met by charities. Ironically, this looks as if it is one of those rare cases where all concerned will be seeking to stay outside the clutches of our charity laws.

What is clear is that the unbearable pain and suffering which has been caused in this, as in other recent, disasters by arcane considerations of charity and tax law should be banished and the future by a new Disaster Relief Act that would clarify and simplify the law.

Andrew Phillips

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Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings: another blitz on corruption but no plan yet for economic recovery

Will Jerry Rawlings succeed the second time round?

by Colin Legum

Little more than two years after abandoning power, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings has carried out the threat he made to Ghana's newly elected Parliament in October 1980 that his Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) would take over again if the politicians once more failed the people and put their own interests before those of the nation.

It was on June 4 1980 that Rawlings, the 32-year-old son of a Scottish farmer and a Ghanaian mother of the Ewe tribe, led a coup by junior army officers and rank and file soldiers to deal with the scandal of corruption among the senior officers and others, to retrieve the army's reputation and to set Ghana back on the road to economic recovery.

In the four months that it held power the AFRC executed eight generals and other senior officers (including three former heads of state); sentenced almost 300 army officers, businessmen and civil servants to prison terms of up to 80 years and flogged market "mammies" in public for profiteering.

Like Robespierre, Rawlings believed in the value of swift justice rather than in proper court procedures, but while accepting the need for a measure of bloodletting as a salutary lesson to others, he was unwilling to give in to the demands, especially of the ordinary soldiers and many civilians, for wholesale bloodletting; at the time this produced strong resentment in the lower ranks of the army.

He is opposed to any talk of ideology, and this led to a split with some of his closest colleagues in the AFRC whom he accused of being "communist". Rawlings is

essentially a populist who believes in parliamentary democracy and "peaceful revolution".

But two years of democratic rule has left Ghana as badly off as ever. Its principal foreign exchange earner, cocoa, was down to its 1957 level of production in the first two thirds of the 1981 season, with more than 150,000 tonnes of the crop lying unshipped because of a breakdown of internal transport.

The familiar old charges of corruption have dominated recent parliamentary debates, while the ruling People's National Party has become hopelessly divided. Reflecting feelings about the country's malaise, Dr F. W. A. Akuffo, the President of the African Youth Command, recently complained that "Ghanaian society is becoming more and more rotten because no one is able to survive without breaking the law".

It was clearly a situation ripe for another takeover by Rawlings and his supporters, who are grouped together in a variety of political movements. The comparative ease of the latest coup suggests that Rawlings has lost little of his charismatic popularity among the army's lower ranks.

Rawlings was dismissed from the armed services when he refused to go abroad to study after President Hilla Limann came to office, but he has remained a thorn in the government's side. On a number of occasions it has accused him of plotting, but he was too popular a figure for President Limann to risk arresting him. However, his known supporters constantly complained of being harassed by security agents.

Desperately frustrated by being denied the opportunity to fly, he spent most of his days driving around in his car, swimming several hours a day in the sea and meeting friends in the evenings in a bar near his comfortable but unostentatious flat on the outskirts of the capital. Like Castro, he loves giving interviews — and, like him, he is entirely unpredictable.

Recently, having promised to give an interview to a Nigerian woman journalist, he arrived at her hotel at midnight in a frogman's outfit and took her for a swim in the sea before agreeing to answer her questions.

His talk is racy. "I keep harping on Franz Fanon's thing on emasculation. We niggers have been emasculated. Governments all over the place are using the ignorance of the masses to keep them down and keep them in line. This slave and slave-master relationship has to be broken."

He complains that those who want to change this relationship are invariably accused of promoting instability, "but it's the slave-master who will call our situation instability".

While Rawlings has spoken a great deal about the need for an "agricultural revolution", he has so far failed to produce a programme of action. However, he can be relied on once again to play the role of Robespierre in pursuing those accused of corruption and of "robbing the poor". One immediate question is whether he can succeed in regenerating Ghana's economy without upsetting the country's foreign supporters.

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Measure for Measure, mixing Shakespeare with traditional Chinese theatre

between scenes, so that time was saved for the actual performance. This is preferred by Chinese audiences who go to the theatre not for the story but for the acting, recitation and singing: "to hear a play", so to speak, not "to see a play".

The performance of *Romeo and Juliet* is important in that Shakespeare is the first foreign playwright to be staged in Tibet and is symbolic of China's adaptation of the best of world culture to enrich its own. The Tibetan production was a success acclaimed by all who saw it, even though it was acted by a group of sons of daughters of former serfs who had no previous contact with any Asian culture, still less with that of the West.

Dobuji, who played Romeo, is 24; Deyang, who was Juliet, is 19. They are the youngest actors playing leading roles in China. It was only when they went to study at the Shanghai Drama Institute that they even walked on a stage. They appeared first in Shanghai, then in Beijing, and now perform professionally in Lhasa.

Comments by foreign guests who saw the play in Beijing may indicate what the future has in store for them. Sir Kenneth Cork, Governor of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, said: "She (Deyang) is a true Juliet and Dobuji, a real Romeo! This is one of the best combinations of young actor and actress I have seen playing Romeo and Juliet abroad." Priscilla Oaks, an American Shakespeare scholar, said: "I have seen performances of this play by ten famous international companies, and this is one of the best."

Chen Chun Yeh

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Miles Kington's 1982 diary... for those who can't wait

January

Ken Livingstone devises a new scheme for London Transport. All bus and tube tickets are to cost £1 each, but every traveller will receive a refund of 80p at journey's end.

Widespread sunny weather brings chaos to Britain's roads and railways, which are jammed solid with gritters, snow-clearers, piles of sand and salt, etc.

A psychiatrist diagnoses Ronald Reagan's conduct as "revenge-neurosis". Having been filled full of bullets last year, he is now seeking an enemy to hit back at. "Technically," says the doctor, "we call this being as mad as hell and spoiling for a fight. Normally there is no cause for alarm. But normally the patient is not President."

After a merger, a new bank is formed called Nat Lloyd. Mrs Thatcher says the tunnel of recession is becoming out.

Over clips 00067 of a second off Coe's mile record.

February

Geoffrey Boycott achieves the record of having run out more batsmen than any other Test cricketer. He is sacked by Yorkshire.

Nat Lloyd announces that unless Poland can pay their overdraft back, someone will go bankrupt, preferably not Nat Lloyd.

Mrs Thatcher declares she can see light at the end of the bottom.

The Pope declares that not only is there no sex after death, there is also no washing up, problems with kindergartens or secret assignments with secretaries.

Ronald Reagan imposes economic sanctions on the French for their NATO policies.

Alternative comedian, fearless ungagable Alexei Sayle, is given his own prime time TV show.

Miss Piggy makes takeover bid for the ailing Grade empire.

March

Coe clips 43 centimetres off Overt's 1,500 metres record.

Ken Livingstone's new scheme for LT is rejected by the House of Lords. He devises a new scheme whereby LT is turned into a charity; the public donates millions of pounds.

After a merger, a new bank is formed called Natbarclloyd. It calls on Poland to pay up or else.

Geoff Boycott becomes the first batsman to cheat 1,000 pieces of gum in an innings. He is sacked again by Yorkshire.

Mrs Thatcher says she can see a bottom at the end of the tunnel.

Lord Grade is ousted by Miss Piggy. The new mistress of the Grade empire is quoted as saying: "Après moi, moi!"

Ronald Reagan imposes sanctions on the Democratic Party for voting against him.

April

The Times is closed for a month after a dispute over who should take the Editor's free morning copy of the paper. No news is recorded by The Times; ergo, nothing happens in April. In late April the Editor agrees to buy his own copy.

May

Overt clips £8,000 off Coe's record.

Ken Livingstone's scheme for turning LT into a charity is rejected in a curt postcard from Lord Denning. He devises a new scheme for listing London Transport as a historical monument and awards it enough support to cut fares dramatically.

Poland refuses to pay up. Its debt is estimated at about 4 Natbarclloydlions. (A Natbarclloydlion is the amount of money required to bankrupt Natbarclloyd).

Iconoclastic, anarchic comedian Alexei Sayle presents a series of tributes to Victorian music hall stars.

Victor Lownes, ex-Playboy chief, is appointed new chief of Scotland Yard. When asked what his attitude to bribery, corruption and bending of the odds will be, he answers: "I shall adhere faithfully to the age-old tradition of the British police", and winks broadly.

Brideshead Revisited opens in the West End.

The Pope slips quietly in and out of Britain. He says later: "Of course, it was a disappointment that nobody turned out to see me, but some you win, some you lose. I imagine that most people preferred to see me on TV. Luckily, there will be no TV after death."

June

Natbarclloyd takes over Poland. A statement says: "Poland is now to all intents a branch of Natbarclloyd. It

will be open every day from 9.30 to 3.30 except weekends."

The Saudi royal family is assassinated, in a sudden brutal assault lasting five days.

Israel vacates Sinai, but takes Sinai with her. When Egyptian forces arrive, they find nothing there but sand.

Mrs Thatcher says there is definitely no sex at the end of the tunnel.

Despite Ken Livingstone's preservation order on London Transport, the system is pulled down overnight. "It was an accident," claims Lord Victor Matthews. Ken Livingstone announces a new plan to turn London Transport into a happening, and to get Arts Council support.

The Grade Show, a new children's programme, is a smash hit. Miss Piggy announces she has sold the programme, featuring lovable but irascible Lew, to 48 nations. "Le deluge, c'est moi", she adds.

July

Princess Diana has a baby. No other news is printed.

August

Natbarclloyd announces trading difficulties with Poland. Enormous queues form outside every Polish branch of Natbarclloyd every morning, and all their chained ballpoint pens have disappeared already. The bank is seriously thinking of asking the Russians to step in, if they could get past the queues.

Sir Alexei Sayle (the no-compromise, loveable old-style comedian honoured in the Queen's Birthday List) is nominated as the compere for the Royal Variety Show.

The Guardian Prize for a worthy novel written by an Indian about post-colonial crisis in a stress situation is awarded to Geoffrey Boycott's *Appealing Against the Monsoon*. It is banned in Yorkshire.

The W. H. Smith Prize for Soft Furnishing or Gift Item is awarded to the Papal Cube.

September: SDP stage adult, moderate riot

London Transport runs into difficulties after their Arts Council grant is withdrawn.

September

Commissioner Victor Lownes announces the opening of a country-wide chain of Police Clubs, at which members of the public can have a law-abiding and peaceful evening out, getting rid of their money. "It is vitally important that the public should establish their rapport with the police", says Lownes. "To this end they will be served by policemen wearing the minimum of costume, or calling them."

A British space satellite is launched to relay live broadcasting of the Royal Christening, at which the new heir to the Throne is named Edward Elizabeth George Louise Mary Herbert Polo Windsor Safari Park.

A Social Democrat rally goes on the rampage through the streets of Croydon, shaking heads disapprovingly at bystanders, making tut-tutting noises and writing DIRT on the back of cars in the dust. It is greeted as the first adult, moderate riot in British history.

In a master-stroke, Ken Livingstone appoints Lord Denning head of London Transport.

October

At a stormy shareholders' meeting, Natbarclloyd announces that they intend to close down Poland altogether. A major sensation is caused when Miss Piggy turns out to be the major shareholder in Natbarclloyd, and therefore owner of Poland, which gives her a controlling interest in Pope Jean-Paul II. "He is my kind of Pope", she confesses. "Not many people realize that he is a divine dancer."

Mrs Thatcher reaffirms that Britain is on course and will be tunnelling out any moment.

The first sex scandal in the SDP fizzles out when the evidence proves to be nothing except photographs of the Alliance leaders embracing each other. Shirley states firmly that there is almost certainly no sex after the Social Democrat parties.

Mr Brezhnev dies.

November

Mr Reagan denies responsibility. The leadership struggle in Russia is resolved by the discovery of a large amount of taped messages left behind by Mr Brezhnev, containing instructions on the running of the USSR.

The Pope concedes that there may be statesmanship after death.

England start their 1986 World Cup build-up. Mr Greenwood says: "I am putting my trust in the qualities which have always distinguished British football." An experimental squad is beaten 3-1 in a friendly against Albania.

The leader of Russia, the late Leonid Brezhnev, responds angrily to the

December

An assassination attempt is made on Miss Piggy (who now controls Natbarclloyd, the Pope, Poland, Laker Airways and Mrs Brezhnev's recordings) and she is hit by three bullets. The next day, unarmed, she says: "This shows, je pense, the advantage of having leaders made out of pink muslin."

A sudden fall of snow brings Lord Denning to a complete standstill.

At the end of a confused year, Mrs Thatcher expresses cautious optimism for the future, though she warns that she can see Shirley Williams at the end of the tunnel.

In a bloodless coup, the late Mr Brezhnev is replaced as leader of the USSR by a recording of the Red Army Choir.

Christmas sales start this year on December 18. Shopkeepers say it has not been a good Christmas.

Mrs Thatcher says she can see 1983 at the end of 1982. "Truste moi", she adds.

A hit, a palpable hit in China

In the past 12 months four Shakespeare plays have been produced in China and Tibet. The Lhasa production — of *Romeo and Juliet* — was by the newly formed Tibetan Modern Drama Troupe, a group of young Tibetan actors recently graduated from the Shanghai Drama Institute. The other plays were *The Merchant of Venice*, *Macbeth* and *Measure for Measure*.

For the Chinese, Shakespeare was known in the first decade of this century not as a playwright but as a story teller. The work then translated into Chinese and attributed to him was actually a series of plays written by Charles Lamb and his sister Mary. Strange to say, the translator Lin Shu (1852-1924), a classical scholar, did not read English. A friend read him the stories, he took sketchy notes and supplemented them from his own imagination, turning out Chinese versions in the name of Shakespeare, but in a style reminiscent of Tang Dynasty prose of the seventh to ninth centuries.

While the narratives were so exotic, the elegant language was to the taste of the literati. Soon even students took the Chinese "Shakespeare" as a model for their school composition. The practice might have been reprehensible, but at least made him known to millions.

It did not take long for people to realize that Shakespeare was a playwright of world importance and that his works should be played on the Chinese stage. But again there was an unmistakable Chinese flavour. To suit the taste of theatregoers, producers turned them into Chinese operas with fancy names. Thus *Romeo and Juliet* became a Peking opera under the title *Yan of Love*

and *Hamlet* appeared in Sichuan opera as *Taking the Wife of A Brother by Killing Him*. Both came off pretty well. When modern Chinese theatre in the European style was established in the late 1920s, Shakespeare was translated in its original form and was at last staged more or less as it might be in Britain. But systematic study of his works and stagecraft had to wait until after the Communist take-over in 1949.

In the early 1950s *Romeo and Juliet* was performed based on a text translated by the well-known playwright Cao Yu. The production was rather experimental and aroused great interest among actors and public alike. The Institute of Foreign Literature of the Chinese Academy of Sciences made Shakespeare a subject of special research. Publishing houses began putting out Shakespeare's works in competent translations that were within the financial reach of most readers. His plays were in popular demand.

Then came the Cultural Revolution of the mid-1960s. Shakespeare was banned as bourgeois, along with nearly every other foreign writer — and many Chinese too. It was only three years ago, with the political thaw and revival of literary life, that his works were reissued and widely circulated.

It is under these circumstances that the interest in staging Shakespeare's plays began to grow. The stagecraft of the Elizabethan period has been researched, television versions of English productions screened for reference and advice sought from British directors. Toby Robertson, for example, collaborated in the recent production of *Measure for Measure*.

So it is hardly surprising that four Shakespeare plays

should have appeared with success on the Chinese stage within a year. Audiences enjoyed them not as mere entertainment but as the accomplishments of theatrical art of a high order.

This is significant because it shows that after the isolation from the outside world imposed by the Gang of Four, the Chinese public is rediscovering the best of western culture. Big sales of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales in China are another indication of this trend.

In presenting foreign literature and art, a Chinese treatment is still evident. The production of *The Merchant of Venice* is a case in point. The emphasis was on Shylock's avarice, with the conflicts between Jews and Christians almost entirely overlooked. Antonio was portrayed as a prototype of the newly rising bourgeoisie

and Shylock as a typical specimen of primitive feudal usury. Shylock's greed, wickedness and stupidity were brought out in bold relief and money was condemned as symbolic of capitalist society.

Some critics said the interpretation did not do justice to the original. They maintained that society was responsible for Shylock's abhorrent traits because of the contempt, discrimination and humiliation imposed on the Jewish people at the time. Many theatre-goers believed the production would have been much more colourful and lifelike had his complex characters been properly presented.

In *Measure for Measure* the directors returned to the practice of traditional Chinese theatre. The stage setting was simplified to the minimum with few props. There were no curtain-falls



All year: Tunnelling



March: "Après moi, moi!"



February: Record buster



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NOW THAT THE WORST IS OVER

The economy enters 1982 showing clear signs that, as the Chancellor and the Prime Minister say, it is over the worst of the recession. The recession may have been needlessly deepened by the severity of the Government's policies over the past two years; but there have been real gains as well as costs attributable to those policies. Industry has become more efficient because it has to survive. Pay settlements over the past year have been more moderate than the Government's critics expected. Managers have been reminded that they have both a duty and a right to manage. The cuts in taxation introduced at the beginning of the Government's term of office have done something to restore incentives which had eroded over the years. There is something here on which to build.

Current prospects suggest that the economy will show only gradual improvement over the year ahead. National output is likely to rise by roughly 1 per cent. Unemployment is bound to rise further once allowance is made for the distorting impact of school leavers on the figures. Inflation will subside gradually as the year proceeds but will be brought down into single figures only with the greatest difficulty.

The Chancellor will come under increasing pressure from his own backbenchers for proof that we have moved into a definite recovery. He will be expected to encourage expansion without refuelling inflation. Some of the things he can do are negative; he can resist the easy option of

trying to buy popularity with large cuts in income tax in the spring and in 1983. As the last two years of the Labour government showed, voters have become wise about the worth of increases in living standards in the run up to an election — increases to be paid for later. He can avoid repeating the mistakes of his Budget in 1981, when he transferred to the private sector the cost of the Government's failure to control its own spending. Nor should the Budget again be dominated by obsession with the figures for public borrowing and the short-term growth of the money supply. One plain lesson from 1981 is that the economy is too complex to be controlled by one set of figures.

There is thus no case for a deflationary Budget in the coming spring, even if the Chancellor's borrowing projections show signs of being higher than he would like. Indeed, there is a strong case for some modest relaxation in ways which will help the economy to sustain its expansion in later years. That implies stimulation of investment and some reduction of the burden falling on industry as a direct or indirect consequence of government policies.

Investment has declined as a share of public spending. Cuts have been concentrated on the capital programmes where the immediate pain is less but the long term cost is great, and the Government has reduced investment in the state industries which it controls. Meanwhile manufacturing industry has been pushed into the front line of the

battle against inflation. Its competitiveness has been eroded by the rise in sterling. It also has to meet ever rising taxes and charges from a public sector which has done much less to bring its own costs under control. What industry needs now is some help to ensure that its efforts to bring down manning levels and costs are translated into growth. Sir Geoffrey ought to ease the industrial tax burden by cutting the national insurance surcharge, thus also giving an incentive to create more jobs. And he should correct the downward trend in productive public investment.

In the long run the health of the economy will depend as much on how permanent the gains in productivity are. Manufacturers have shown that they can change working practices which have been enshrined for a generation when their companies face the threat of destruction. The challenge of 1982 is to show that they can continue to improve in a more normal economic environment. The Government can do little directly to ensure that this occurs. But it can give industry some hope. Ministers are rightly determined that the sacrifices of the past two years shall not be thrown away. But there is more than one way to waste the improvements which have been achieved. The further pursuit of a policy of deflation would mean that the growth in output and employment that the policy is designed to produce in the long-term would be put off yet again. Neither the Government nor the country can afford to have that happen in 1982.

GAMEKEEPER TURNED POACHER

Trident Television have pulled off quite a coup in obtaining the services of Deputy Assistant Commissioner Neivens from the Metropolitan Police as executive director of Playboy. He is a man of wide experience, undoubted competence and — particularly important — unquestionable integrity. So was his predecessor in the Playboy job, Admiral Sir John Treacher, though his previous experience lay in an area which was not as obviously relevant to the post he held. But Sir John's appointment came too late to save Playboy from being adjudged unworthy of retaining its casino licences.

The appeal against the decision that Playboy is not fit and worthy to hold its casino licences is to be heard in a few weeks, and Trident, the new owners, clearly hope that the appointment of Mr Neivens, coupled with the change of ownership and management that has taken place since the hearing before the licensing justices, will be sufficient to persuade the

appeal court to restore the licences. It is of course, to some extent, a public relations exercise. Yet Trident have a point of substance: as a guarantee that their gaming operations will be above board, they have engaged as their chief executive someone of the highest respectability who has had the experience to be able to spot corruption or law-breaking and to take steps to deal with it.

Nevertheless the appointment of Mr Neivens gives rise to a sense of disquiet, the sort of disquiet that is sometimes felt when senior civil servants on their retirement have taken remunerative posts in industry or commerce in the very field of activity in which they were busy as civil servants. There are rules governing the acceptance of these jobs by civil servants. There is no similar code applicable to retired police officers, nor need there be for moral purposes. But gambling raises a special difficulty. Responsibility for seeing

that gambling in casinos is conducted honestly lies with the Gaming Board and with the police. If the Metropolitan Police continue to object to the renewal of the Playboy licences when the appeal is heard, they will be opposing someone who was until very recently one of their most senior officers. If they withdraw their objections, their motives for doing so might, however wrongly, appear to have been influenced.

A wider objection to Mr Neivens' appointment — and this is not criticism of him — is that it might become a precedent awakening among senior police officers expectations that they, too, could look forward to a remunerative post-retirement career within an industry — and this does not apply only to gaming — on which they had previously been keeping a close eye. This is a situation which is acknowledged to be of concern in the civil service; an appearance of suspicion that conduct during a career might be influenced by expectation of future employment.

COLD AS CHARITY?

Already more than £1.5m has been given to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund, and it seems probable that total public donations may be enough to give each of the eight bereaved families about £250,000 in a division by equal shares. But it is doubtful whether the law would allow such a hand-out to be made under the usual exemptions from tax that charities enjoy (although an article on the facing page suggests that a similar end may be attainable if charity law is not applicable). Charities have to meet specified conditions regarding the relief of need, and so on. Many activities far from the layman's idea of charity find sanction, but the conferring of pool-winning wealth on the beneficiaries is not one of them.

The warning by the Penlee trustees that some of the money might have to be directed to related purposes like a general lifeboat widows' and orphans' fund has met negative reactions ranging from indignation to watchful concern in Cornwall, West-minster and even Downing Street. It would be sad if the affair sank into the kind of long acrimony which afflicted the Aberfan fund and other disaster funds which raised far more than enough to

cancel out the harm measurable in money terms suffered by those involved.

Most of those who contributed probably did so in the belief that their gifts would go straightforwardly to the families. If the families ended up better off than before, many might feel that was only fair compensation for grief and loss. But few can have foreseen just how large the windfall would be, and some will no doubt have given freely on the assumption that any surplus after reasonable needs were met would go to some related good cause, as with similar appeals in the past.

Misunderstandings of this kind are bad for the charitable process as a whole and cause extra distress to victims. The immediate reaction of some MPs has been to seek a change in the law ensuring that all the money raised in disaster appeals should go straight to the immediate victims. There is much to be said for the principle that charity law should meddle as little as possible with the desires of contributors. But it might prove difficult to change the law in a way that did not create equally troubling anomalies. If beneficiaries were seen living high on the gifts of others, the spec-

ulation by some agents that, if the present trend continues, the value of houses could fall by 40 per cent over the next nine months.

This penetrating economic analysis is of the greatest significance, but does it go far enough? I have calculated that further continuance of the trend will cause the value of houses to drop to nil by March, 1983, and that by mid-1983 residential property in the UK will have a negative value. More work is needed. In the meantime we look forward to continued guidance from the pages of *The Times*. Yours faithfully, C. J. OLIVER, 27 The Little Boltons, SW10.

Lost property

From Mr L. J. Olivier
Sir, I was interested by your front-page headline on Tuesday (December 22) reporting a drop in house prices by 10 per cent. This announcement was qualified somewhat on the inside pages, but no matter. What is of more far-reaching importance is the

calculation by some agents that, if the present trend continues, the value of houses could fall by 40 per cent over the next nine months. This penetrating economic analysis is of the greatest significance, but does it go far enough? I have calculated that further continuance of the trend will cause the value of houses to

drop to nil by March, 1983, and that by mid-1983 residential property in the UK will have a negative value. More work is needed. In the meantime we look forward to continued guidance from the pages of *The Times*. Yours faithfully, C. J. OLIVER, 27 The Little Boltons, SW10.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Western approach to Poland's crisis

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, Even some supporters of the CND may find Mr E. P. Thompson's article on "Why the West must share the blame" (*The Times*, December 22) illogical and even rather silly. The villains are not, of course, as some might think, the Muscovites, who have achieved a vast nuclear parity, but rather the governments of "the West", who long for cold war and are only happy when Poland is under Soviet, or at least communist, control. For then they can proceed with their wicked plan for a nuclear "balance" and thus, in Mr Thompson's view, meritorily provoke a nuclear holocaust. Poland thus naturally delighted that Solidarity should have been suppressed: it was a dangerous de-stabilizing influence.

But all this is nonsense. The governments of "the West" have done their best to protect Solidarity and have frequently spoken of the dangerous consequences of its suppression. What they (rightly) feared was that if it went beyond a certain point it could result in a Soviet occupation of Poland, that really would put an end to "détente". General Jaruzelski appears to have been acting for the Soviet Government, which is not quite so bad. But his imposition of martial law can hardly be said to have been well received by the Polish people, which is an obvious and flagrant violation of the Helsinki agreements.

Mr Thompson evidently believes that if, a year or so ago, the United Kingdom had thrown away her nuclear arms and left Western Europe to the mercy of the East, the East would have triumphed in some mysterious way. Why? If (failing some major East-West agreement) Nato breaks up, Soviet-controlled governments will be a feature not only of Poland but of all the western European countries. The United Kingdom will then, no doubt, be ruthlessly suppressed by some patriotic British general and Mr Thompson will surely find himself in a concentration camp. That would be a real pity.

It would also be unnecessary. An East-West agreement based on a negotiated "balance" — both nuclear and "conventional" — is not only the best way of avoiding an armed confrontation: it is also perfectly possible. But not if the West, under the influence of people of Mr Thompson's persuasion, loses its nerve and becomes slightly hysterical. Yours faithfully, GLADWYN, House of Lords, December 22.

From Mr M. F. Cullis

Sir, In attempting predictably to place some of the blame for the Polish tragedy on the West, Mr E. P. Thompson (December 21) writes that he says we ought to have "taken off the shelf" where it has lain for over a decade. This plan, put forward by the then Polish Foreign Minister, for a nuclear "freeze" in central

Europe, was subjected at the time to rigorous analysis by Nato governments (including my own Research Unit in the Foreign Office), and deemed unwelcome, as well as offering no serious arms control contribution even if it had been practicable. (It would also have favoured the Warsaw Pact.)

In fact — as the Poles later admitted to us — the plan's real motive was the essentially political one of countering the possible acquisition of nuclear weapons by the German Federal Republic. The FDR was indeed already precluded from this under the Brussels Treaty agreements establishing Western European Union. But anyhow, once it had adhered to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, no more was heard of Rapacki.

If nevertheless Mr Thompson is interested in pursuing the matter, he could do worse than read the officially-sponsored, and now declassified, study made by the Bendix Corporation in the United States.

Yours, etc., MICHAEL CULLIS.

From Mr Brian Warner

Sir, Contrary to Mr David Wedgwood's strange assertion (December 24) that protests against the violation of human rights in Poland are inadequate whereas "when a general seizes power in some South or Central American state loud complaints are heard about... the iniquity of his rule", the iniquity of leaders (and politicians) out of step with the new dictator, most nations, despite the moment never being so opportune, are saying little and doing less about those who suffer in other countries under regimes equally if not more iniquitous than Poland's.

While it may be true, as Mr Wedgwood suggests, that protests lack bite because the Poles are in considerable debt to Western banks, I at least cannot recall such sustained and concerted condemnations being levelled against the administrations of the countries he cites — or against South Africa, for that matter. However morally justifiable they may be, the movements of censure against Poland are also made in the certain knowledge that the crisis will provide enough ammunition to keep the West's anti-Soviet propaganda war machine firing for years to come.

Oppression is a hydra which scorns political delineations and wherever it rears itself we ought to stop quibbling about motives and combat the monster, even if, in so doing, the West may not always reap the rich political harvest to be garnered from the misfortunes of the Polish people. Yours faithfully, BRIAN WARNER, 62 Leicester Place, Warwick, Warwickshire, December 24.

Outside Parliament

From Mr Lindsay Hall

Sir, The absence of an intelligent and articulate voice outside Parliament as well as in it, and the readiness of individuals to challenge, even to break, the law. However valuable Parliament is, its sovereignty is not its own justification: rather it is justified by the ends it serves and the liberties which it has traditionally served, and only as long as it continues to serve them.

These ends are superordinate to any constitutional apparatus; and if strict adherence to the parliamentary ideal obstructs progress towards them, action outside Parliament and the law, even revolution, is not merely morally permissible, it is morally necessary. The Polish people do not believe that constitutional settlements are inviolable: neither should we. "Vox populi, vox Dei" may conflict with the principle, "Lex rex". When it does, would Mr Foot, or the law lords, serve God or Caesar?

Yours sincerely, LINDSAY G. H. HALL, As from New College, Oxford.

Disrespect in court

From Mr Gerald Bonner

Sir, In your issue of December 19 you reported that an unemployed and homeless man, Mr William Willicombe, has been sent to prison for a month by Mr St John Harmsworth, the magistrate at Marlborough Street Magistrate's Court, for refusing to stand while certain charges against him, which were subsequently dropped, were read out in court.

May I ask any of your readers who may be able to enlighten me to explain what good has been done to anybody or anything, apart from Mr Harmsworth's apparently wounded self-esteem, by sending a man to prison on so trivial an issue? There was nothing morally wrong in Mr Willicombe's refusal to stand, and his continued sitting did not, presumably, in any way interfere

ultimately through parliamentary action.

Yet it is doubtful whether any of these reforms would have been possible without the work of groups outside Parliament as well as in it, and the readiness of individuals to challenge, even to break, the law. However valuable Parliament is, its sovereignty is not its own justification: rather it is justified by the ends it serves and the liberties which it has traditionally served, and only as long as it continues to serve them.

These ends are superordinate to any constitutional apparatus; and if strict adherence to the parliamentary ideal obstructs progress towards them, action outside Parliament and the law, even revolution, is not merely morally permissible, it is morally necessary. The Polish people do not believe that constitutional settlements are inviolable: neither should we. "Vox populi, vox Dei" may conflict with the principle, "Lex rex". When it does, would Mr Foot, or the law lords, serve God or Caesar?

Yours sincerely, LINDSAY G. H. HALL, As from New College, Oxford.

with the activities of the court. Now taxpayers' money will be wasted in keeping a man in one of our already overcrowded prisons, money which would have been better employed in finding him somewhere to lodge over Christmas.

Am I alone in finding this squallid little episode thoroughly distasteful? Is the prestige of the courts enhanced by such petty-minded demanding for servility from those brought before them? If this is what is meant by that ambiguous expression law and order then the less of it we have the better, so far as I am concerned.

Yours faithfully, GERALD BONNER, University of Durham, Department of Theology, Abbey House, Durham, December 19.

Credit-card surcharge

From Mr Geoffrey McCauley

Sir, Mr Cole today (December 19), like your other correspondents on the matter of credit-card surcharges, ignores the costs involved in handling cash. Whilst credit-card vouchers are of no intrinsic value and present minimal risk of loss, cash must be protected in transit and in situ, insured, and is subject to not inconsiderable handling charges on the part of the banks. Many employers now accept this to the extent that they are willing to offer financial inducements to

their employees in order to persuade them to accept their wages in a cashless form.

To the financial advantages involved in cashless payment systems must surely be added the greatly reduced risk of loss of life or injury due to criminal attacks. Who is going to attack a garage attendant simply to steal a supply of credit-card payment forms?

Yours faithfully, L. MCCAULEY, 11 Melbourne Street, Plymouth, December 19.

Picking up the Civil Service pieces

From the General Secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation

Sir, Whether it is true or false that Mrs Thatcher has vetoed honours for any civil servant who was on strike this year I do not know. But what is very probable indeed is that (except perhaps for the very senior ranks) the value placed upon honours by the vast majority of civil servants is very much the figment of the imagination of the press.

It is ludicrous to think that half a million civil servants are motivated to any meaningful degree whatsoever by the remote prospect of an ISO or an MBE. At the top end it may be different: it could just be that without the Knights and the CBEs government would not have been able over the last twenty years to erode the differential of a permanent secretary over a deputy secretary from 222 per cent to 151 per cent or that of a deputy secretary over an under secretary from 158 per cent to 119 per cent without facing significant wastage of outstanding ability to the private sector and even more difficulty over recruitment. After 1981 that, I believe, lies ahead now anyway.

Just at the top the country may well have secured a better honours bargain than it experienced under Lloyd George. What disturbed me much more about your leader ("Gongs and honours", December 30) therefore, is not what you said, but that with room to deal with so few issues a day, you find space for the largely irrelevant question of Civil Service honours.

Certainly the present deplorable state of Civil Service morale screams out for constructive leadership — and from *The Times* by all means: when may we expect it? Could you give some thought, for example, to:

1. How it could be that if, as the Government states, Civil Service pay is now 5 per cent ahead of its external comparators, it was in the national interest to have a 21 weeks' strike instead of producing the pay research reports which should have revealed the case for a much lower settlement than that which the Government introduced?
2. How it does Britain or her Civil Service any good to be so obsessed with reducing numbers that cost-effective jobs, for example, in the Inland Revenue are cut and additional inspectorate posts everyone acknowledges would also be cost-effective are not introduced?
3. The poignant paradox of Sir Derek Rayner's role, coming as he does from an outstandingly successful company which, I suspect, recognizes only too well that it is good business to be a

leader in personnel policy as well as in turnover and profitability.

The sad fact is that since the present Government took office the Civil Service has been seriously mismanaged and is responding accordingly. The loser in the end is the nation as a whole, but that will not become fully obvious for another decade. Picking up the pieces is overdue: will *The Times* not try?

Yours faithfully, TONY CHRISTOPHER, General Secretary, Inland Revenue Staff Federation, 7 St George's Square, SW1, December 30.

From Mr Christopher Harmer

Sir, It is not, I submit, a question of whether Mrs Thatcher is being "bitchy" in relation to civil servants' honours (report, December 29) but whether they have any right to them at all. Why should they?

When I was young, civil servants received honours because (a) they served the nation with single-mindedness and dedication and (b) they were remunerated at rates substantially less than those available in ordinary civilian life.

Nowadays they claim the right to comparability in salaries with the private sector, to totally unjustified index-linked pensions provided largely at the expense of the state, and to withdraw their services — and to boast, yes boast, of the damage they are doing to the nation they have undertaken to serve — if they do not get their way in relation to their pay.

In the higher echelons they use their positions, their contacts and their honours to retire and fix themselves up with even better paid positions in the private sector whenever it suits them to do so.

This, I believe, is an affront to the nation. No civil servant, in my opinion, should receive any honour of any sort until after he has retired, when his record, the dedication and the exploitation of his services, and the extent to which he has exploited his position to serve his own ends should be taken into account.

In this way only the worthy would be rewarded and we should be spared the automatic Ks and Cs attached mainly to the element of survival and the exploitation of success achieved in competitive examinations many years previously.

Yours truly, CHRISTOPHER HAMMER, Springfield House, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, December 29.

Endless trouble

From Lady Houghton of Sowerby

Sir, Phillip Hodson's account ("Letters to an agony uncle", December 14) of the underside of British life brought back vivid memories of my own experience of nearly 40 years ago when assisting my husband, then Douglas Houghton, with a mountain of correspondence resulting from his talks in the BBC Radio programme, *Can I Help You?*

His listeners were not quite so sexually frank as Mr Hodson's readers, but the range of problems, the misery and heartache were every bit as wide as today. What is perhaps surprising is that with our present-day network of social services and voluntary caring agencies there is still this overwhelming need for people to unburden themselves to a "paper figure".

If what Mr Hodson suggests is true, that the Minister of Health is more concerned to spend public money advertising the advantages of the word "no" as a contraceptive than to campaign for sex education in schools, the sooner the Government stops dreaming of a white wedding the better it will be able to tackle the practicalities of modern day life.

The Government should leave the job of moralising to religious leaders who, if the Pope's recent apostolic exhortation on family life, *Familiaris Consortio*, is anything to go by, lack none of the zeal and fervour required for the job.

Yours faithfully, VERA HOUGHTON, Becks Cottage, Whitehill Lane, Bletchingley, Redhill, Surrey, December 20.

Charity donations

From Mr Norman Donaldson

Sir, May I offer a single, but vital, correction to the excellent summary of the Charities Aid Foundation's donor services by Miss Adrienne Gleeson, which appeared in your columns last Saturday (December 19)? It is of the greatest importance to all charities for their covenanting donors to appreciate that it is the donor, not the charity, who reaps the benefit of the higher rate relief afforded by the 1980 Finance Act. To claim the relief, he simply puts it in his tax return; but to pass it on he must increase the sum he gives, preferably by signing a bigger covenant.

Not surprisingly, donors have been slow to grasp the distinction between this and the basic rate relief, which is recovered (as before) by the charity. A proper understanding of it is essential if the Government's generosity is to have the effect intended.

Yours faithfully, NORMAN DONALDSON, Acting Director, Charities Aid Foundation, 48 Pembury Road, Tonbridge, Kent, December 21.

Origin of life

From the Reverend Canon D. L. Howells

Sir, One of the illustrations John Henry Newman gives in support of his theory of development is this:

"If beasts of prey were once in paradise, and fed upon grass, they must have presented bodily phenomena which gave to the structure of muscles, claws, teeth and viscera which now fit them for a carnivorous existence." (*An Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, 1845).

Would the creationists be good enough to tell us whether this development took place as the result of a miraculous metamorphosis when the animals left the Garden of Eden — or by some process of evolution?

Yours faithfully, DONALD HOWELLS, The Rectory, Church Yard, Tring, Hertfordshire.

From Mr Ben Vincent

Sir, As a Quaker elder so aged that some have speculated whether I came out of the Ark, may I make the daring suggestion that neither the scientists nor the religious have the faintest idea how either matter or human beings came into existence? As for God being responsible for this dubious conjuring trick, I repeat the sentiment which the pious scientist Laplace: *I have no need for that hypothesis.*

Meanwhile I am encouraging the parents of my several great-grandchildren to foster any interest they may show in the phenomena which could someday bring us a little nearer to grasping the problems involved (I say "us" but I don't really include myself, as I have no aspirations to emulate Methuselah). I am also recommending them to confine their use of the word God to dialogue between consenting adults, who may have some idea of the mysterious *tremendum et fascinans* implied by that locution.

This is a tradition of Quakerism and of the most rational, most thoughtful religion. People using the word frivolously take it in vain and those who use science fanatically are almost equally blasphemous. Whatever is there wrong in admitting you don't know something?

Thine etc., BEN VINCENT, The Fern Club, 22 Bedford Place, WC1.

Simple division

From Mr Andrew S. Well

Sir, The continuing correspondence in your columns makes clear that we should simply form two new churches: the Church of Argument and the Church of Unity. The first will be exclusive to those with holy orders of one kind or another, and the other inclusive to the rest of us. I doubt we could meet occasionally in our churches, when a question might be taken for the other. Yours faithfully, ANDREW SEWELL, Bay House, Aldbourne, Marlborough, Wiltshire, December 23.

Saturday Review

The secret of Nijinsky's boyhood

The greatest dancer ballet has ever known was driven from the stage by madness at the peak of his power. Nijinsky's tragic story has been dissected ever since. Two central mysteries persist: the causes of his schizophrenia; and the hidden years of his childhood. Exciting new evidence sheds light on both these crucial areas. John Heilpern reports from New York



Nijinsky in *L'Après-midi d'un Faune*. Left to right: Eleonora and Thomas Nijinsky (his mother and father); Bronislava Nijinska (his wife); Bronislava Nijinska (his sister); and, below, Serge Diaghilev.



Two significant publications in America have reopened the case of Vaslav Nijinsky, shedding new light on the man — arguably the greatest dancer ballet has ever known — who was driven from the stage by madness in 1917 at the peak of his power.

Nijinsky's tragic story has been argued over, written about and dissected for more than half a century. To this day, passionate debates still take place in the ballet world about the possible damage done to him by his homosexual lover, Diaghilev, or by his ambitious wife, Romola. (It is the stuff, alas, of which Hollywood biopics are made). On the other hand, as the critic John Russell points out, it is as if Nijinsky brought to the world a mysterious, unnamed, and entirely redoubtable something from the collective unconscious itself.

But at the centre of Nijinsky's life there has always remained the most fundamental mystery of all — the causes of his schizophrenia. In terms of conventional psychoanalytical needs, has also been a lack of any details about Nijinsky's early childhood. It is on both these crucial areas that the exciting new evidence sheds light.

First, a suppressed essay that was written by the psychoanalyst Alfred Adler in 1936 as a preface to *The Diary of Nijinsky* has been published for the first time in the *Archives of General Psychiatry*. The preface is the only first-hand opinion of Nijinsky's insanity made by a professional psychiatrist to have been published.

It was known that other leading experts of the day, including Freud and Jung, visited Nijinsky. Yet Adler, who saw him at the Sanatorium Bellevue in Switzerland in 1934, is not even mentioned by Romola Nijinsky in her memoirs. It was Romola, however, who invited Adler to write the preface to the *Diary* and it was she who suppressed it. When Nijinsky's *Diary* was published in 1936, she substituted her own preface for Adler's.

Secondly, following the revelation of the missing preface, the early memoirs of Bronislava Nijinska (the sister of Nijinsky) have just been published in America — giving us, among many unprecedented insights into the entire Nijinsky-Diaghilev period, the first authentic account of Nijinsky's early childhood.

Richard Buckle's highly detailed 1971 biography, for example, begins when Nijinsky was aged nine. It would not be an exaggeration to claim that, within the voluminous Nijinsky literature, Bronislava offers a first-hand account of her brother that brings him to life as never before. It was Bronislava Nijinska who knew him best.

The renowned and heart-breaking *Nijinsky Diary*, written in secret as Nijinsky collapsed into insanity during 1917-1919, is regarded as a textbook example of schizophrenia. (Potential schizophrenics are still known to show the book to their analysts and say "this is how I feel".) Heinz L. Ansbacher, Professor of Psychology Emeritus at the University of Vermont and the editor of many of Adler's key works — he was Adler's pupil — points out that Romola Nijinsky suppressed the original preface to the *Diary* because she found its clinical observations distasteful. In particular, she objected to Adler's belief that Nijinsky's schizophrenia was rooted in a pathological sense of inferiority.

Adler, who joined Freud and Jung as a founder of psychoanalysis, eventually went his own way and virtually invented the phrase "inferiority complex". In broad terms, however, Adler's approach was concrete and existential. His emphasis in treatment was on the facts of the case and their social context rather than on theory, sexual or otherwise. For example, Adler believed that schizophrenia was not a "split mind" but a total split from the real world outside. The patient separates himself from reality and lives in his own world, as Nijinsky did.

Unlike Freud, who believed schizophrenia to be incurable, Adler held out some hope of possible recovery. Romola therefore asked him to write the preface.

But, according to a personal communication from Romola's literary agent to Dr Ansbacher in 1974, she held that "the argument that Nijinsky suffered from an inferiority complex is entirely erroneous and was at the time categorically refuted by Jung". Mrs Nijinsky then replaced Adler's preface, which appeared to compromise the Nijinsky legend, with her own preface, which glorified Nijinsky.

Dr Ansbacher points out, correctly, that Romola's goal from the start was to become known as the devoted wife of the great Nijinsky, "a goal for which she was prepared to pay any price and which she indeed attained". It was characteristic of her that she should continue to deify Nijinsky throughout his 30 years of insanity.

"He could not escape, with his incorporeal, sensitive nature, the fate of all great humanitarians — to be sacrificed," she wrote in her own preface. "I am giving you this diary in the hope that it will be of interest to many and will help, as a textbook for students of psychology, to shed some light on the beautiful mystery of the mind and heart of Nijinsky."

The issue raises a serious question of authenticity. If Romola could suppress the Adler preface, did she doctor the *Diary* itself?

Nijinsky's *Diary* was first published in 1946 and was edited by Romola. In 1979, the three original black notebooks were sold at a Sotheby's auction for more than \$100,000. Missing from the 1946 published text were approximately 30,000 words.

Romola therefore suppressed about one third of the original. However, before the notebooks were sold I had a chance to compare them with the published version. Romola had cut out many obsessively repetitive passages — perhaps a correct decision — and long erotic passages, explicit sexual references and poems, including one on defecation. She may have been right to have done so on grounds of taste. But as far as I could tell, in what must be emphasized was in limited study of scarcely two hours, there are no crucial differences between the original notebooks and Romola's published version, save for the scatological sections. There is also evidence of Nijinsky's onanism and sex life that Romola did not suppress, as well as criticism of herself.

But when Adler saw Nijinsky, he did not see any "beautiful mystery" of his mind and heart. "When I visited him two years ago in 1936," he was quiet, well nourished and interested in his guests. But he did not speak and only occasionally broke into a

friendly laugh. The attending physician informed me that his patient was always quiet and could not be forced to speak.

Until towards the end of his life, Nijinsky scarcely spoke a word to anyone. He could become hysterical, hallucinating. He had to be looked after day and night. But he remained mostly silent, numb and withdrawn: a shell.

"Our poor hero," Adler wrote, "badly prepared for life, burdened from childhood with highly strained expectations, lacking the ordinary course of education, and put automatically in a class of people whose better schooling and background made him feel slighted, tried in vain to save his striving for superiority by despising rational thinking. To cling to his 'style of life' he turned to traditionalism, no longer controlling it by reason. When his hope of unheard-of glory had gone, he did not change his style, but devoted himself to the daydreams of his childhood."

But had Nijinsky not been an outstanding figure of the stage and admired in two continents as "the god of dance"? The *Diary* reveals, Adler reminds us, that Nijinsky felt a great part of what he expected from life was missing. It does not matter whether this was the real truth. In psychiatry, goes the saying, there are no untruths. There is only the "reality" of the patient.

That is why Adler wrote in a chilling sentence that the frustrated hopes of the sane are "a hundred and a hundred times surpassed by the passion which flares in the minds of the neurotic and psychotic". For Adler, schizophrenia was "a form of death".

In line with most current thinking, Adler also conceded that a genetic factor could explain why only certain individ-

uals break completely with reality. The problem here is that in Nijinsky's case there is no evidence of insanity on either side of the family.

Nijinsky's father, a brilliant itinerant dancer, could explode into uncontrollable rages — but that is all. Nijinsky's older brother, Sussik, was mentally retarded — but that was the outcome of a bad fall at the age of six, before he had led a normal life, but he was to die in an asylum. Nijinsky's sister, Bronislava, remained stable all her life.

We are left, then, with Adler's analysis, and according to the known facts, it rings true. Nijinsky, a child prodigy, the son of an ambitious mother, was certainly expected to achieve greatness. He was cruelly treated

by his envious classmates: "Are you a girl, that you dance so well?" they asked him. The child of poor Polish parents, he was despised for his accent and apparent slow-wittedness in the aristocratic Imperial Ballet School at St Petersburg. He was laughed at for his Tatar or Mongolian looks, and nicknamed "the little yak". His classmates made his life a misery. "He was made to feel inferior at every turn," one of them, Anatole Bourman, wrote later.

In adulthood, Nijinsky was most often described as taciturn, nervous, anti-social and extremely passive. His greatest stage roles were non-human: a puppet, a faun, a rose. Unlike his mesmerizing androgyny on stage, his appearance off was ridiculed as "a bad beard in childhood". Nijinsky's height was below average. His son and body were one single professional deformation. His face, with its Mongol features, was linked to his body by a very long, very thick neck. His fingers were stubby. In short, no one could have thought that this little ape was the idol of the public. So wrote Jean Cocteau, who was no oil painting himself.

As further evidence of Adler's claim that Nijinsky was not interested in social relationships — in effect, in real life — the diaries show us that the passive Nijinsky had little interest in sex either male or female. (Admittedly he visited prostitutes in Moscow and Paris occasionally, but these visits can be seen as further evidence of his avoidance of social relationships). Adler does not mention this, perhaps out of respect to Romola. Bronislava, in her memoirs, is also discreet.

But, when all is said and done, we reach the same point. "For Vaslav Nijinsky," writes John Russell, "the working life was the only real life, with human contacts a pastime that was probably pointless, possibly dangerous, and in the end entirely destructive."

"Sooner or later," Adler concluded, "especially when confronted by the problems of social life, of occupation and of love, such a person as Nijinsky is constantly attacking his life. Not comprehending the situation, he experiences this as a repeated insult, is subjected to a series of shocks until finally his resistance is completely broken."

That is what happened to Nijinsky. We now know for certain from Bronislava that

Nijinsky's relationship with Diaghilev was over before he met Romola. At the same time, to Nijinsky's utter bewilderment and frenzy, Diaghilev was abandoning him as his choreographer. Nijinsky's revolutionary new ballets, *Jeu* and *Le Sacre du Printemps* — which were years ahead of their time, anticipating the new age of modern neo-classical ballet — had failed with the Paris public. Nijinsky openly called the great Diaghilev a coward and a fake for refusing to keep the ballets in the Ballet Russe repertoire.

He fled his mentor. I once asked that other renowned Russian ballet defector, Nureyev, whether it was really a mistake for Nijinsky to have broken away from Diaghilev's control. "Not necessarily," Nureyev replied. "His mistake was not to know where he was going."

A nice point. Nijinsky's impulsive marriage to Romola — they had scarcely met and could not even speak the same language — led directly to the psychological collapse six years later. Without the protection of Diaghilev, Nijinsky could not take even a simple decision about money, for like royalty, everything had always been organized for him. But, more important, Romola, the spoiled socialite, could not offer Nijinsky artistic fulfilment. In spite of their creative differences it was Diaghilev who created the circumstances that enabled Nijinsky to function. Nijinsky had unknowingly left him for an artistic void.

Adler's preface, however, makes no mention of Romola, so violating one of his basic principles, the patient's social context. The reason is clear: Romola herself was part of the problem. Though she lovingly cared for her husband for 30 years and eventually helped him regain a sense of reality, Dr Ansbacher points out that she "implicitly elevated herself to the attendant and in fact controller of a god". Nijinsky fought back in various ways — finding cover from her domination behind his illness while enslaving her with his dependency. Romola's unconditional love had unwittingly trapped Nijinsky further in the abyss.

Though other psychologists will doubtless interpret Nijinsky's schizophrenia differently from the Adlerian perspective, there is, however, one vital area in Adler's preface that is wrong.

Adler assumed from the evidence before him — as every commentator has done

since — that Nijinsky's earliest childhood was unhappy. In the pre-psychotic period of a potentially psychotic child, Adler wrote, "are always to be found signs of a peculiar conception of life." He took this to be Nijinsky's early lack of social interest. The point is that Bronislava Nijinska's memoirs present an entirely different picture of the young Nijinsky.

It is now clear that Nijinsky grew up well read and with a perfect ear for music. Far from being the sullen, slow-witted youth to be moulded wholly by Diaghilev, he was a child filled with abundant energy and curiosity, dancing in public at the age of three. He could play six musical instruments without taking a lesson in any of them. When he returned home from a visit to the opera, he sat down at the piano and repeated perfectly the music he had heard.

Far from being anti-social, he was playful and mixed easily, particularly with circus people. He disappeared on escapades with local gypsies. In the countryside, he fished and climbed. He travelled eagerly through Russia with his parents. He was reckless and open-hearted, without guile. From Bronislava's vivid descriptions he could not have had a healthier or more interesting childhood.

And one believes her account. Her memoirs strike one as authentic and scrupulously fair to all concerned. Bronislava, assured of her own place in ballet history, is one of the few observers of Nijinsky who do not appear to have any axes to grind. But where, then, were the young Nijinsky's pre-psychotic tendencies, and what began his break with reality?

Bronislava records that her brother was marked by the emotional trauma of his parents' separation — as she was — and then by his elder brother's mental illness. His father, a handsome man, abandoned the family for his mistress before Nijinsky was eight years old. Bronislava writes that the young Nijinsky suffered silently over his mother's grief and would publicly take her side. "It was as if," she writes, "he were throwing father out of his heart."

During the time Nijinsky's father lived with the family, Bronislava also recalls that Nijinsky was frightened of him. His protective mother would intercede on Nijinsky's behalf, preventing any physical punishment for some childish prank. In what could be a key phrase in

trying to establish any early disorder that threatened Nijinsky's future, Bronislava writes more than once that the young Nijinsky's "fear of punishment was always strong."

In a true incident, described by Bronislava and remembered by Nijinsky even as he lapsed into insanity, his father terrified him by throwing him into the water to teach him how to swim. Nijinsky was six or seven years old. His memory of the incident was of almost drowning. It was the inborn strength of his legs that saved him. In general psychoanalytic terms, Nijinsky's leap saved him from ridicule and fear — as it did on the stage.

It could also be argued that the first open change in him occurred from the age of nine when he entered the Imperial Ballet. Sheltered from harsh realities by his loving mother at home, he immediately had trouble adapting to the outside world. Indeed, from Nijinsky's psychotic point of view, his entire life could subsequently be viewed as a series of punishments: punishment at school for being a prodigy; from Diaghilev, his surrogate father, for creating masterpieces, as a god might challenge his creator; punishment for marrying Romola. According to Romola, Nijinsky's final words as he died in London in 1950 were "Mamasha" — mother.

And Adler's possible cure for schizophrenia? A cure was as much of a mystery to psychiatrists then as it is today. What may work for one patient does not for another: the root causes, as opposed to the symptoms, of schizophrenia still remain unknown. Yet Adler believed that if he had time enough, with Nijinsky under his own roof, he could have helped him.

Two episodes of recovery followed Adler's visit. In 1938, Nijinsky was among the first patients to receive insulin coma therapy, a drastic form of shock treatment. It freed him from his hallucinations, eventually enabling Romola to keep him out of hospital, though still under day and night care.

The second improvement came in 1945 when the Russians occupied the small Hungarian town where the Nijinskys lived at the time. Suddenly Nijinsky began to speak to the Russian soldiers and one night he even jumped up and joined their dances. After 34 years separated from Russia and the Russian language, Nijinsky had miraculously entered the real world again.

From then on, for the five years remaining to him, he lived a relatively undisturbed, pleasant life. The meeting with the Russians had actually justified Adler's belief that a "creative contact" and a "cooperative activity not only of a scientific but also of an artistic nature" must be used in an attempted cure of schizophrenia.

It means that Adler might have been able to cure Nijinsky in 1934. But if so, Dr Ansbacher tells me he believes that a cure then would have taken Nijinsky only to where he was in the last five years of his life. In conventional Freudian terms, it would have been a cure transforming his hysterical misery into common unhappiness.

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*Bronislava Nijinska: *Early Memoirs*, edited by Irina Nijinska and Jean Ravelin, is to be published by Faber and Faber on Monday at £15.

Television for 1982/Elkan Allan Going on the record

I make two firm predictions about television in 1982: that video will become as commonplace in middle-class homes as colour sets are now and that Channel Four will be the most exciting event in television history.

First, video. All the nice, not particularly trendy people I know have either installed or are seriously thinking of installing one. What will make up the minds of many is the realization in June or November that without one they will be unable to see everything they want.

June is when the World Cup starts, and the middle fortnight coincides with Wimbledon. In November Channel Four is switched on, and with six films a week in addition to those already on offer, a video will be a necessity for anyone who wants to see all the goodies of his choice — quite apart from all the rest of the cornucopia of Jeremy Isaacs promises us.

Which brings me to the second prediction. I believe

that as long as Isaacs and his enthusiastic, if largely untried, team can keep their nerve and not retreat into compromise with existing forms and clichés they will shake up television so that it will never be the same again.

Nicholas Nickleby, as presented on stage by the Royal Shakespeare Company, on four, probably consecutive, nights... the legendary Abel Gance's silent *Napoleon*... discussions of major issues... "I'm afraid that's all we've got time for..." frequent experiments... minority programmes that are not mere sops... determined attempts to fulfill the channel's legal obligation to be distinctive. I can't wait.

In the meantime, I look forward to BBC2's big spring effort, a nine-part dramatization of the life of Nancy Astor, with Lisa Harrow — a bit pretty, but there are no many actresses with the attractive birdlike ugliness of the "recklessly unladylike lady" as Bernard Shaw called her. Her dislike of sex

and the homosexuality of her son, Bobbie, are not glossed over. James Fox plays Waldorf Astor; David Warner their friend and guide, Lord Lothian. Not to be outdone in political little-tattle, Yorkshire is preparing No 10, revealing the private lives of Gladstone, Asquith, Lloyd George and MacDonald.

After the disaster of *The Borgias*, the BBC's serials department looks set for a return to form with *Isis* (BBC), *The Bell*, Wilkie Collins's *The Woman in White* and Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, while ITV is excited about LWT's *We'll Meet Again*, starring Susanah York as the English rose (given a sturdy independence as a doctor, so as not to upset contras) involved with American flyers who make a friendly invasion of her East Anglian village during the war.

Among the single plays, the event of the early part of the year is certain to be Olivier in John Mortimer's autobiographical treatment of his family, *A Voyage*

Round *My Father*, for Thames. Our greatest actor becomes the celebrated blind divorcee harrister, with Alan Bates as the young John and Jane Asher his wife. The date, if you want to make a note, is March 2.

And, when all else fails, you can look forward to the autumn for Alan Guinness in charge of the secret service in *Smiley's People*; he has pulled Beryl Reid, as the Memory Woman, out of retirement, and Curt Jurgens is among the heavies.

In the politics of television, vacancies at the top of both the BBC and ITV will mean a series of changes in the chains of command. Alasdair Milne's elevation to Director-General of the BBC clears the way for Brian Westwood, Aubrey Singer, or Dick Francis to become Managing Director of Television, and I expect to see the star of Mike Checkland rise. At the IBA, Sir Brian Young is due to retire, and Colin Shaw, as president in charge of television under him, must be the best bet for his job.

NEW RECORDS



Macheath and Lucy in Newgate — from a 1787 edition of *The Beggar's Opera*

John Higgins Irresistible doxies

Gay: *The Beggar's Opera*. Sutherland/Te Kanawa/Morris/National Philharmonic/Bonyngne. Decca D252D 2 (2 discs); *Ponchielli: La Gioconda*. Caballe/Baltsa / Pavarotti / Milnes / Ghislaurov/National Philharmonic / Barolletti. Decca D232D 3 (3 discs); *Donizetti: Maria de Ruedenz*. Ricciarelli / Cupido / Nucci / Fenice Orchestra/Inbal. CBS 79354 (3 discs).

Decca have been quick to release their new *Beggar's Opera*, which was only recorded last March. To judge from the finished results those were highly enjoyable sessions. Richard Bonyngne and his cast, which has the kind of London sound associated with Karajan's "New Year's Eve" *Fledermaus* of some years back, were clearly out to have a good time.

And why not? Gay, alias the Beggar of the prologue and epilogue, had to entertain him and he did so in part by filching the popular songs of his day, interlarding them with a few long-established favourites such as "Green-sleeves" and turning the mixture to his own ends. Bonyngne in his arrangement goes for quantity and jollity: he uses a large orchestra, throws in a number of operatic quotes, adds a touch of Joplin and a twist of Sondheim there. It is more of a musical comedy than a ballad opera and is certainly not for purists, if indeed the purists are ever attracted to *The Beggar's Opera*.

There has been no major production of Ponchielli's *La Gioconda* in London since before the war, but recordings come along at intervals of roughly a decade. And most of them have had something special to offer. RCA's version, one of the company's earliest opera sets on LP, showed Milanov in superb form. Callas in the Scala version, recently reissued by EMI, gave one of her finest performances on record despite a weak conductor and equally weak tenor.

In the face of this competition Decca had to assemble a powerful cast and they have achieved just that. The first act of *Gioconda*, complex and diffuse, is surely one of the reasons for its prolonged absence from the London repertoire. Not even Sherrill Milnes, admirably villainous as the spy Barnabas, can get it

off the ground. But once out in the Venetian lagoon Gioconda becomes a different opera. Pavarotti in much better voice than on some recent recordings, takes "Cielo e mar" reflectively and almost reticently. The title role is probably too wistful for Caballe now, but she attacks it fearlessly and there is an equally distinguished performance from Agnes Baltsa as Laura. The vocal weakness of the issue is the monotonous Alvisse from Ghislaurov.

Barolletti, a conductor too often overlooked by record companies for the Italian repertoire, draws the right melodramatic approach from the National Philharmonic. The digital sound quality is top class.

Donizetti's *Maria de Ruedenz* is virtually unknown territory. Katia Ricciarelli deserves a pat on the back for learning a role which she is unlikely to be called on to sing very often, the Fenice in Venice for having the courage to stage Donizetti's opera and CBS for taking out a crew to record it there.

Maria is pure gothic, a musical distillation of Monk Lewis. The poor lady of the title spends her time wandering through the corridors of the Castle of Ruedenz in a brown cow being abandoned for dead in some catacombs by a kidnapper with whom she has, alas, fallen hopelessly in love.

The performance has a shaky start: the orchestra thin under Elihu Inbal, Leo Nucci bumpy on the baritone cavatina which once kept the opera's name in the concert repertoire. But with Ricciarelli's appearance the opera takes on its true Donizettian flavour and the Act I trio, which the composer was to reuse in *Polinto*, is mightily effective.

Paul Griffiths Music of the ages

Stockhausen: *Der Jahreslauf*. Ensemble/Stockhausen. DG 2531 358.
Knuessen: *Symphony No 3*. Ophelia Dances/Bainbridge/ Viola Concerto/Trampler/Philharmonia/London Sinfonietta/Tilson Thomas. Unicorn RHD 400.
Maw: *The Voice of Love*. La vita nuova. Sarah Walker/Vignoles/Christie/Nash/Friend. Chandos ABR 1037.

As one year turns into another, so appropriately arrives Stockhausen's *Der Jahreslauf*, music for the wheeling of the millennia, centuries, decades and years. The piece was written in 1977 to a Japanese commission for something involving traditional dancers and the instrumentalists of the Imperial Gagaku Ensemble, a commission Stockhausen was well placed to fulfil, since for 20 years his music had been fertilized by Japanese influences. However, the version recorded here uses European instruments — harmoniums, for instance, instead of the shos, or bamboo mouth organs, that sustain the choral haze of the millennia — and that is a pity when the music is evidently so well conceived for the Japanese ensemble.

What one also misses on this record, of course, is the visual aspect of the ceremony, but enough of the atmosphere comes through. No doubt thanks to its theme, the work moves forward inexorably and also insistently, the harmoniums trawling slowly through time in the background while the foreground is occupied sometimes by the piccolos of the celestas, sometimes by the soprano saxophones of the decades, and sometimes — notably for a long virtuosic passage gathering into climax — by the duo of harpsichord and guitar that represent the faster passing years.

Der Jahreslauf was the first scene Stockhausen completed for his week-long mystery *Licht*, of which we have part of the Tuesday performance. It is the first segment of the heptalogy to appear on record, and gives one renewed hope for the huge undertaking on which its composer is embarked. Certainly it should be heard by anyone with any concern for music today.

The other records on my list are less essential, but heartening, showing three English composers alike only in the quality and precision of their imaginations. Oliver Knussen's third symphony, heard at the 1979 Proms, is a rushing quarter-hour filled with exhilarating treats for the senses, an exciting display of this composer's virtuosity, and of his mid-Atlantic accent: Carter and Copland figure among the grandfathers. Simon Bainbridge, though an exact contemporary of Knussen (both will be 40 in 1982), thinks in his *Viola Concerto* more slowly, and with more dragging weight, the music looking back at itself as it goes, not bounding into the future. And, as in the Stockhausen work, the feel of Japanese music is explored, though in a wholly European style.

The Maw disc presents quite a great contrast to the Knussen-Bainbridge. On one side comes a song cycle from the Sixties, *The Voice of Love*, which is favoured with beautiful singing by Sarah Walker but needs quite a few suspensions of disbelief. And on the other we have the wholly lovely *La vita nuova*, also a discovery of the 1979 Proms, a work of abundant vitality and richness of feeling setting Italian renaissance poetry for soprano (Nan Christie) and ensemble.

The year's television: 1/ Michael Ratcliffe All's well, except with the Borgias

The wittiest understatement of the year was made by the Director-General elect of the BBC who confessed on appointment that the Corporation had perhaps "stumbled a little" over *The Borgias*, thus contriving to suggest that this large and ludicrous object, far from being packaged for homogenization, dubbing and world sales at the start, had been placed in its path by malevolent persons unknown.

The most beaming, Firbankian bad taste was displayed by the unfrocked Minister for the Arts who told the Archbishop of Canterbury that he had always thought Catherine of Aragon should be the patron saint of battered wives. This was Norman's idea of a warm-up, to which Dr Runcie returned a low whining, in reply — in the circumstances it is hard to see how he could have behaved more prudently.

Johann Carson's fat grin waxed and waned in the London area like the smile of the Cheshire Cat. Michael Parkinson complained that too many of us still think of

him as a sports writer who likes talking to actresses about their tits, and Russell Harty did, once, what he does best, and made a marvellous film about a megalomaniac, *John Packer's Big Night* (BBC), but would take space to explain why I found *Schultz*, a kind of Ealing comedy about the more pea-brained sections of the SS, not only brilliantly written and directed (Jack Pulman and Robert Chetwood) and acted (Michael Elphick and Ian Richardson) but also morally liberating compared to the stereotyped sado-eroticism of shows like *Kessler* (BBC); but I did.

There is something fake in the argument that the most expensive series — *Lloyd George* (BBC), *Churchill* (Southern), *Brideshead* (Granada) and *The Borgias* — are absorbing resources that should be employed on the single play, but the fact remains that there was a fearful number of tedious, pale, tasteless and/or totally absurd new plays on all sides during 1981.

Neither "Play for Today" nor "Playhouse" sustained a run of successes, although there was good, if unspectacular, work in each. The best talents at the BBC went into *The History Man*, in which Christopher Hampton finally engaged the force as well as the farce of Bradbury's novel; into Trevor Griffiths's wonderfully faithful adaptation of *Sons and Lovers*; Delderfield's unerring mid-diehard read, *To Serve Them All My Days*, the best thing of its kind for years; and into the developing art of finding the right scale for Shakespeare on the small screen. Jonathan Miller himself directed the most coherent and best spoken *Antony and Cleopatra* have ever seen, and Edith Maschinsky brought real distinction to the series with an *All's Well* still afloat in the mind after nearly a year, and a delicious if somewhat headlong *Dream*.

But, dramatically, it was Granada's year, not only for *Brideshead* and, but also for Kevin Billington's glorious film of *The Good Soldier* by Ford Madox Ford, adapted by Julian Mitchell

with a scrupulousness and confident use of the informal narrative voice that must have encouraged, if it did not come early enough to influence, John Mortimer's resounding advocacy of the case for his client Waugh. I stand by my first, second and third thoughts that, whatever you think of the novel, Derek Granger's production, directed by Charles Sturridge and Michael Lindsay Hogg, is one of the grandest things ever done by British TV.

BBC documentaries showed a steeper hand than drama. Roger Mills's autumn series *Forty Minutes* combined informality, professionalism and editorial intelligence. *Edinburgh* rarely failed to delight and surprise. The Year of the Disabled produced at least two memorable, even inspiring, programmes, *Getting Away from Sidney* and *Very Independent People*, while the best films about the performance arts were probably *Arena* on Mel Brooks (BBC) and *The South Bank Show's* Nickleby and Co (LWT).

2 / Michael Church

Television, in our household, is primarily an instrument of culture. I should now state to heroes. When duty calls for the festive glass to be replaced by the responsible quill I am quite likely to be banished to solitary confinement whence I finally emerge, on the whole, with relief. A degree of critical schizophrenia seems inevitable.

Speaking from under my hedonist's hat, I look back with most pleasure on a number of things which are not strictly "television" at all. *Born Yesterday* and *Casablanca* (courtesy of the BBC) and *To Have and Have Not* (courtesy of the kind friend who lent me the tape) prominent among them.

Still under that hat, however, I do recall one long and exhilarating "live" experience: Wimbledon (thank you, BBC). No change of headgear is required to hail Agatha Christie's *The Seven Dials Mystery* (London Weekend) as the ideal home-made toy for a Sunday evening, or *Brideshead Revisited* (Granada) as the perfect palliative for the rigours of a working day (failing which BBC's *spooker* palliative just as well).

For contagious insanity, Russell Harty at *John Packer's Big Night* (BBC2) was unimprovable, as were the unsimile laughs of *Not The Nine O'Clock News* (BBC2).

From under my culture-vulture hat I recall, inevitably, quite a lot from the *South Bank Show* (LWT), a far more dependable source of enlightenment than its rivals at the BBC, whence two programmes called *Shakespeare on Camera* (BBC2)

came like an unexpected bonus.

Since drama is supposedly the hard stuff of television culture I should now state a rafting off a long list of creative triumphs, but actually the list is very short and includes neither the *Bardathon* nor *The History Man*. *Sons and Lovers* (BBC2), *The Caretaker*, *The Crucible* (both BBC1), *Deadwood* (BBC2), and so was the McCarthy-Ormerod *John Keats* (BBC2), a daring experiment much derided in some quarters. But new plays? Well, Stewart Parker's *Iris in the Rain* (BBC1) was very engaging, but now we're scraping the barrel.

No, the really thriving areas are documentaries and, particularly, a hot line to *Panorama* (BBC1) for a plethora of successes, and to *Weekend World* (LWT) for its quiet persistence. A big hand for *Forty Minutes* (BBC2) as the documentary world's most promising newcomer, and a nod of anxious recognition to *The Eagle and the Bear* (ITV) and *The Defence of the US* (BBC1).

From a very varied crop, a number of single programmes stand out: *Heroes* (ATV, on Vietnam veterans), *Man-Alive* on road safety (BBC2), *Prostitute I Am*, *Common I'm Not* (Thames), *One Way Ticket to Hualong* (BBC2), *The Roman Trail* (BBC2), *Down and Out* (BBC1), SS 1923-45 (Thames), *Joyce Grenfell* 1910-1979 (BBC1), *The Englishwoman and The Horse* (BBC2). All of these deserved to win prizes, and some may yet.

People expect too much of television and too much is what they frequently get. If there is such a thing as a series to end all series, please God let someone find it this year or, failing that, let's have some ground rules: not more than six episodes of anything and not more than 60 minutes for any episode, otherwise we must all be provided with free video-recorders for our £46. I recommend this as a policy for the SDP to pursue.

I suppose there has to be an exception and I would make one for a dramatization as excellent as BBC1's *Great Expectations*, produced by Barry Letts, but only because it is good, is shown on Sunday and has children in mind. For the rest, no quarter. It's not that they always fail to command attention but because they make too many demands on lifestyle.

The year came in with a blockbuster from the BBC, Robert Keir's *Ireland*, 15 instalments with two opportunities to view each, was worthy, earnest and thorough but, particularly in the early stages, unvisual, with all respect to Mr Keir who changed his jacket so frequently I could hardly follow the story. I trust the Ireland Revenue will appreciate the circumstances when he puts in his expenses.

From then on it was a year of blockbusters — Southern's *The Wilderness Years*, Granada's *Brideshead*, BBC1's *Fighter Pilot*. The last, produced by Colin Strong, exceeded my six-part limit by two but, as it's my rule, I shall overlook it because it took me by surprise. I think it behaves a

reviewer, once a year or thereabouts to admit to the kind of programme he prefers to watch rather than has to watch. I lean towards current affairs and documentaries.

Television is quite good at both. The BBC, of course, has more opportunity with two channels, but, fair to say, it uses it well. BBC2 did excellently with *Tristan Allsop's Prisoners of Conscience* and Roger Mills's documentary series (26 of these but exempted from my blockbuster rule because each is self-contained). *Minutes* gave a lot of young producers a chance to show documentary has a future.

Granada are zealous, did their public duty admirably before the summit conference in Mexico with their three-part series, produced by Michael Ryan, *Rich World, Poor World*, and, in a contrasting area, David Drury's *Winter enabled sport*, as Mr Hill would say, to lift its

And the rubbish? Well there's too much to choose from. I would prefer not to be asked by John Braine what I thought about his *Stay With Me Till Morning*, *Angels* (BBC2) about whether she should make another series like the one she did in autumn. As for Johnneee Carson, could there be a better argument for import controls?

However, one shouldn't go out on a Churchill note and, reaching for a moment of charm that startles the mind, I would accept a cassette of *Willys Brees's The Mouse's Tale* in that marvellous but not blockbusting BBC series, *Wildlife on One*.

3 / Dennis Hackett

Tippt: *King Priam*. Palmer / Harper / Minton / Teal / Langridge / Bailey / Allen / London Sinfonietta and Choir / Atherton. Decca D 246D 3 (3 discs).
Mussorgsky: *Salammbô*. Shishchuk / Selaznik / Stok / Milan Radio / Pesko. CBS 79253 (2 discs).
Mozart: *The Greek Passion*. Field / Mitchinson / Tomlinson / Brno PO / Mackerras. Supraphon 1116 3611 (2 / 2 discs).
Mozart: *Die Zauberflöte*. Popp / Gruberova / Jerusalem / Bailey / Brendel / Bracht / Bavarian Radio / Haitink. EMI SLS 5223 (4 discs); *Mozart: Die Zauberflöte*. Cotrubas / Donat / Tapp / Boesch / Van Daele / Tavalva / VPO / Levine. RCA RL 03728 (4 discs).

Michael Tippt's second opera, *King Priam*, was commissioned for the Coventry Festival of 1961, when the new cathedral was opened: it shared the place of honour there with Britten's *War Requiem*. *King Priam* is also about a great war, the Trojan War, a big tragic theme treated from the birth of Priam to the death of Priam. It was, from the first, more quickly intelligible than its predecessor, *The Midsummer Marriage*, since the basic material was known. The method of musical construction was original, blocks of thematic activity set against one another, always somewhat varied: Tippt carried it into some later works, such as the second piano sonata.

A revival of *Priam* at Covent Garden in 1975 made new converts: it was conducted with flair and atmosphere by David Atherton, who in 1980 put on his London Sinfonietta hat and conducted a live performance on South Bank, afterwards recording it, as shown here. It made a welcome triumph which the new Decca set completes.

From the original production I remember vividly Achilles's war-cry at the end of Act II, a fearsome surprise, Robert Tear sings it strongly, balanced too closely — he should sound as if some hundred yards away on a fortress, not right here, and his yelping is not so much that of a dog scenting a rabbit as a dog caught in a snare.

William Mann Triumph out of tragedy

Tear is fine, with Norman Bailey, in the scene where Priam visits Achilles's tent to beg for the body of Hector. Thomas Allen in this cast, and perfectly ideal as the bully-boy, Bailey, ENO's Wotan, wears Troy's crown with easy authority, and the same nagging doubts. For Tippt the opera is about the difficulty of decision-making: when you have chosen, the outcome may not be what you expected.

The women on this set are ideal. Heather Harper, Felicity Palmer, Yvonne Minton in the judgment of Paris — who recognizes the competing goddesses as likenesses of his mother, sister in law and sweetheart, so chooses the last, and starts the Trojan War. *King Priam* is a great, thrilling opera. It should be in every repertoire all the time, but now, at least, we have this splendid digital record to get us ready for the next production — perhaps in Scotland?

Last year was the centenary of Mussorgsky's premature death. In most places it was shamefully under-celebrated, but Milan did the job with a vengeance. One rediscovery was the torso of an early opera on Flaubert's *Salammbô*, an oriental subject full of religion and cruelty, on the lines of Bizet's *Pearl Fishers* and Delibes's *Lakme*. The remains, reverently reconstructed by Zoltan Pesko, were performed on Italian radio, and now appear on records, conducted by him. *Salammbô* is sung in Russian, not by stars, but the point is a Mussorgsky opera unknown to most people who adore Boris Godunov. Here it is, fascinating, quite well sung (some wobbling), very well played, a substantial fragment of a music-drama that never arrived.

Nikos Kazantzakis's book *Christ Crucified* puts the Oberammergau Passion play into a Greek village, and shows how the saintliness enjoyed on the local can misfire. I read it in the summer of 1966, and longed to turn it into an opera, but I had been forestalled by Martinu, whose treatment was first staged in 1961, at Zurich in German, after the composer's death. The composer made his text in English, following the translation by Jonathan Griffin.



The year's radio/David Wade A neglected legacy

To look back over a year is a levelling experience: 1981 was the year in which we all jumped up and down over the report of the Radio Network Working Party. Where is it now? Later we jumped up and down some more in case the BBC should waste away for want of £50: when it received a paltry £46, scarcely a cry of doom went up. If events of such moment turn out so momentary, what of all the year's programmes, most of which come and go in an hour or less? Few now stand out from the crowd and of those, some do so for reasons that make them as soon not hear about.

Of the year's high points, I remember Ken Gass's *Terror* with as much clarity and respect as anything. This impressionistic dramatized feature in a superb production by Richard Wortley brilliantly conjured up the world of the international terrorist and was at times as scaring as a thriller. Its memory is a pleasure, but it

is also a reproach. For years there has not been enough work so well conceived and executed for radio — a point driven home by those repeats last May of two of the late Charles Parker's "Radio Ballads".

Of course Parker's work, and much else of equal distinction, sprang out of circumstances peculiar to the time — for example, the coincidence of one talented and demanding man with the advent of the recorder. You cannot recreate such circumstances, and alone set up others which might have the same reliably galvanizing effect; indeed I am not sure that that is necessary. As far as I heard it, a large part of last year's original drama and feature work (as of the years before) hardly began to employ the legacy which is already in radio's possession, to use as a matter of course the techniques which 20 or 30 years ago became part of the radio armoury.

This neglect applies even to Radio 3 — in fact, it is more noticeable there because we still expect innovation of the successor to the Third. I'm not sure that we're getting it to any extent: *Radio Theatre '81*, for instance, which absorbed a great deal of that network's drama time, contributed almost nothing to the art of writing radio plays. And it was only in rare programmes, like Desmond Briscoe's *The Poet in his Place*, that the art of fine documentary feature making on Radio 3 was kept alive.

I notice that during 1981 I have turned more to Radio 4, if not for innovation or any great displays of scintillating technique, then at least for competent, traditional programme-making, proclaiming under its new Controller a widening range of sympathy and interest.

I also notice that I listen with increasing respect to the documentary output of the local stations, naturally, being in the main dependent

on them for cassettes, I only hear their best and where I have direct access — to Capital, LBC and BBC Radio London — I'm not so consistently impressed. The first of these, though its Blitz commemoration *London Can Take It* was excellent, now seems more and more to sound a little like its own adverts, as if unsure whether an audience devoted to music will stay with anything else unless cajoled.

LBC and of course Radio London avoid the promotional tone, but I have not heard from the London locals anything to compare with Clyde's *Mount Up with Wings*, Metro's *The Hartley Colliery Disaster*, Swansea Sound's *A Nation in his Hand*. These and a number of others considerably narrow the gap between the locals and the networks for thoughtful, imaginative and technically competent construction of programmes which are part of the backbone of radio.

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Holidays that cost less than last year's

The travel trade's annual sales barrage is now being aimed at us, the object being to persuade us that a holiday in the coming summer is something we cannot do without. Indeed, the bargains are so splendid that we would be foolish not to take advantage of them.

This being the travel trade, hard facts are difficult to find, and in any case the booking season is hardly under way, but it is likely that slightly fewer package holidays will be sold than last summer (4.15 million compared with 4.37 million, according to one source) and that we shall book those holidays later. The late booking trend has established itself in many cases because potential travellers wait in hope of discounts and in others because they are unwilling to commit themselves at a time of general economic uncertainty.

Which is why a trend in the brochures is to tackle what the trade sees as a problem, and encourage early booking by, for example, the promise of no subsequent surcharges. Many operators are doing this from the direct-sell Travel Club of Upminster to giants like Horizon, although the latter points out that it was the only one of the "big six" operators to avoid surcharging throughout the 1981 season.

As another incentive Horizon pledges that it will not discount on its brochure prices. Other companies, like Silvar, encourage early bookings by asking only £5 deposit instead of the normal £25 on any holiday booked before the end of this month.

The main incentive, however, is that many holidays are offered at less cost than their 1981 equivalents or with price increases below the level of inflation, making them cheaper in real terms. Cosmos says that increases for European destinations have been held on average to 2 per cent, with 145,000 holidays actually cheaper than last summer.

Looking to the Mediterranean — the world's most important tourist destination, visited by 100 million each year — there are signs that the Spanish resorts are likely to gain in their position of popularity, eroded recently by the attractions of Greece and the availability of cheaper holidays to the United States, and that Italy is once more being favoured by Britons, especially those on fly-drive holidays.

Many holidays to Spain are cheaper than their 1981 equivalents. From the Thomson brochure a 14-night deal to the hotels Los Mirlos and Tardos at Palma Nova, Majorca, is being offered at £164 instead of £197. And families who book into these "sister" hotels can also take advantage of special discounts for children — 50 per cent in April, May, June and October without sharing accommodation.

That particular Thomson offer is based on flights from Luton, but the company flies from 17 United Kingdom airports; major operators generally have increased the choice of destinations available from the provinces. Another example of a holiday cheaper than its 1981 equivalent is a fortnight to those same Majorcan hotels from Newcastle at £190 instead of £207, and another from Glasgow to the Santa Eulalia apartments on the Costa Dorada at £140 instead of £160.

Though the Balearic islands and the coastal resorts of mainland Spain are likely to receive the greater portion of British holidaymakers, there are some attractive fly-drive deals. OTA/Mundi Color, for example, offers tours of Castile and Andalusia which will probably appeal to people seeking "traditional" Spain.

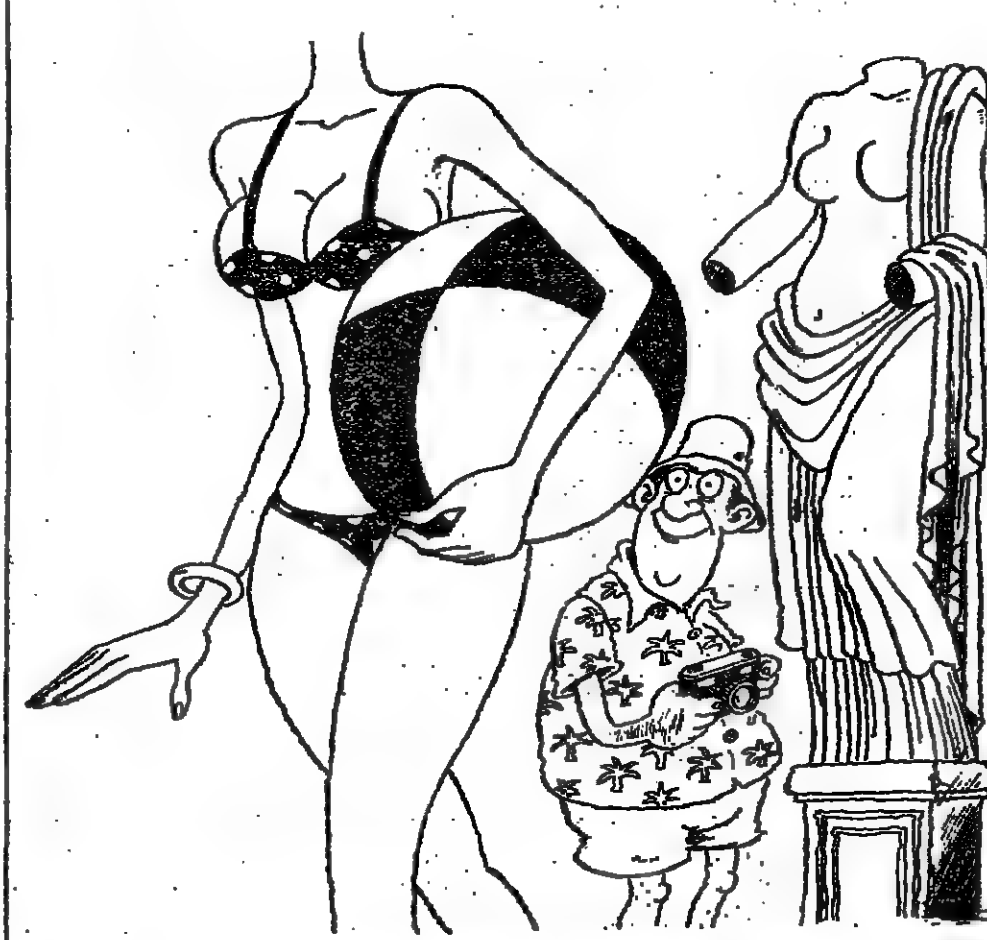
The travel trade's recent Greek experiences have been reasonably happy, although there has been a fuss about holidaymakers who take advantage of cheap charter seats without having the necessary accommodation. And the development of Halkidiki as the fashionable destination is not proving as easy as some operators thought it would be.

The islands continue to attract, with Crete being the one chosen by many taking their first Greek holiday. Olympic offers two weeks, from £158, to Kavos, a part of Corfu that has lately been favoured by the younger end of the package holiday market.

Crete is the other island that expects to do particularly well in 1982. Thomson, having increased its Greek programme by 24 per cent, is flying to Chania in Western Crete as well as to Heraklion. It features Greek destinations heavily in its "Villa Apartments and Tavernas" brochure — for instance, two weeks on Aegina from £179, two weeks to Agios Nikolaos, Crete, from £147 and two weeks to Lindos, Rhodes, from around £200.

Olympic is offering many lower-priced holidays than in 1981. Other incentives are free holidays for children, special deals for single travellers (no hotel supplements) and an emphasis on the advantages of accommodation-only holidays.

A fair selection of Italian holidays is available in most general brochures and from specialists such as CIT. There is a certain amount of



caution among operators about Italy's chances of doing well in holiday terms, because of what one of them diplomatically called "the political and social uncertainties" (by which I think he meant the activities of the Red Brigades and urban bag-snatchers).

However, Italy does offer some competitively priced holidays, among which are two weeks to the Hotel Caravelle Lido di Jesolo for £275 (£306 in 1981), two weeks to the Dolomiti on Lake Garda for £239 (£278) and two weeks to the Parco del Sole, Sorrento, for £215 (£239), all from Horizon.

In addition to its hefty main brochure, CIT has produced a special programme of self-catering deals, the most attractive of which seem to be in rural properties in Tuscany. These can be had as complete package holidays, including the return flights to Pisa and a self-drive car, or as accommodation-only deals for those who prefer to take their own car all the way from Britain.

Greece, Spain and Italy are attractive propositions because costs at the resorts are not prohibitive. The Mediterranean coast of France compares badly for costs; some operators claim it attracts British visitors for its "social" value, although those who boast about having taken their holidays there often neglect to mention that they stayed on a camp site. So popular has camping become that several companies now offer tents erected, equipped and available for those who drive themselves down, or who travel by coach to the coast.

Yugoslavia is the travel trade's Mediterranean "sleepers". During a difficult 1981 it attracted more visitors than had been expected. Yugoslavians, the specialist operator, actually had to rustle up several thousand extra aircraft seats to meet the demand. This summer sees that company's Silver Jubilee and brand-new holidays to Bozova on the island of Dugi Otok — two weeks from £148 — to Vela Luka and Lumbarda on the island of Korcula — two weeks from £166 — and to Zadar, some 90 miles north of Split — two weeks from £168.

Other points from the 1982 brochures: Exchange Travel clients to Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus get discount fares which save them up to 10 per cent in shops, restaurants, hairdressers and nightclubs. Like Horizon, Exchange pledges not to reduce its prices for late bookers. Laker Holidays with a staggering 52 per cent increase in capacity — offers free and special-rate hire cars in mainland Spain and

the Balearic islands, and 12,000 free holidays for children under 12.

Ellerman Sunlight is offering holidays to Cyprus for the first time direct from Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow — the first time Scottish travellers have been able to fly to Cyprus direct. Prices start at £244. Global offers high summer reductions of at least 40 per cent for children on self-

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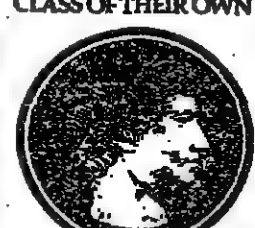
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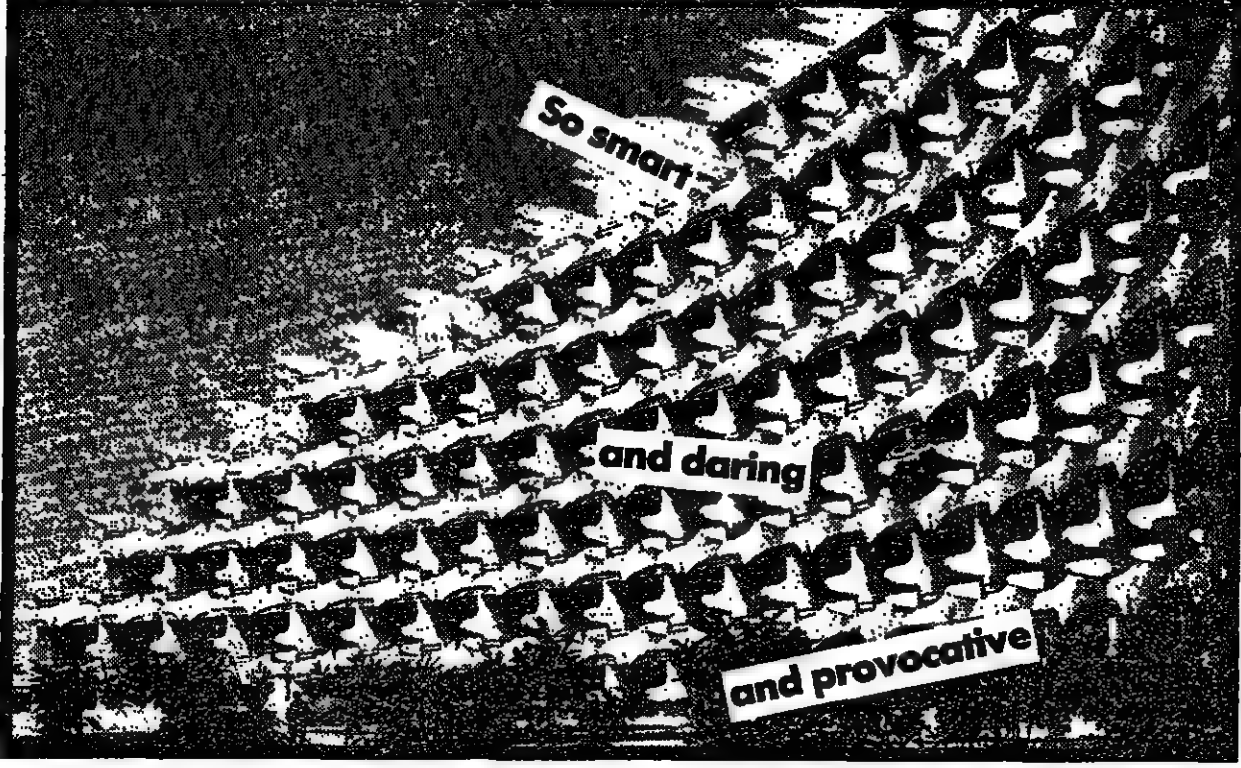
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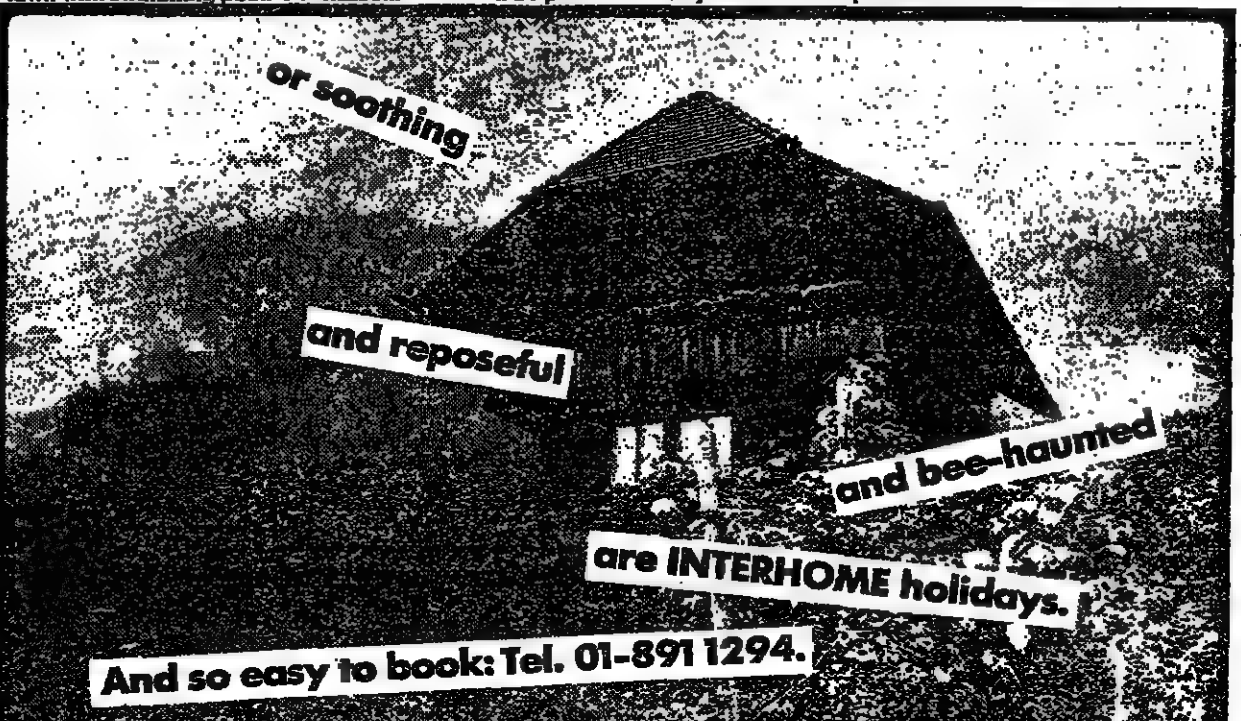
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Battling across Iberia/Latest holiday discounts/Striking a blow for skis

Battlefields/Bernard Cornwell In Wellington's footsteps

European battlefields of the two world wars have become part of the tourist trail, complete with museums, guides, memorials and souvenirs. In this article Bernard Cornwell, whose Richard Sharpe novels follow their fictional hero through the battles of the Peninsular War, visited other less regimented, battlefields.

On August 27, 1810, the French army besieging the Portuguese fortress of Almeida fired a few ranging shots. No one who survived the next five minutes would ever forget them.

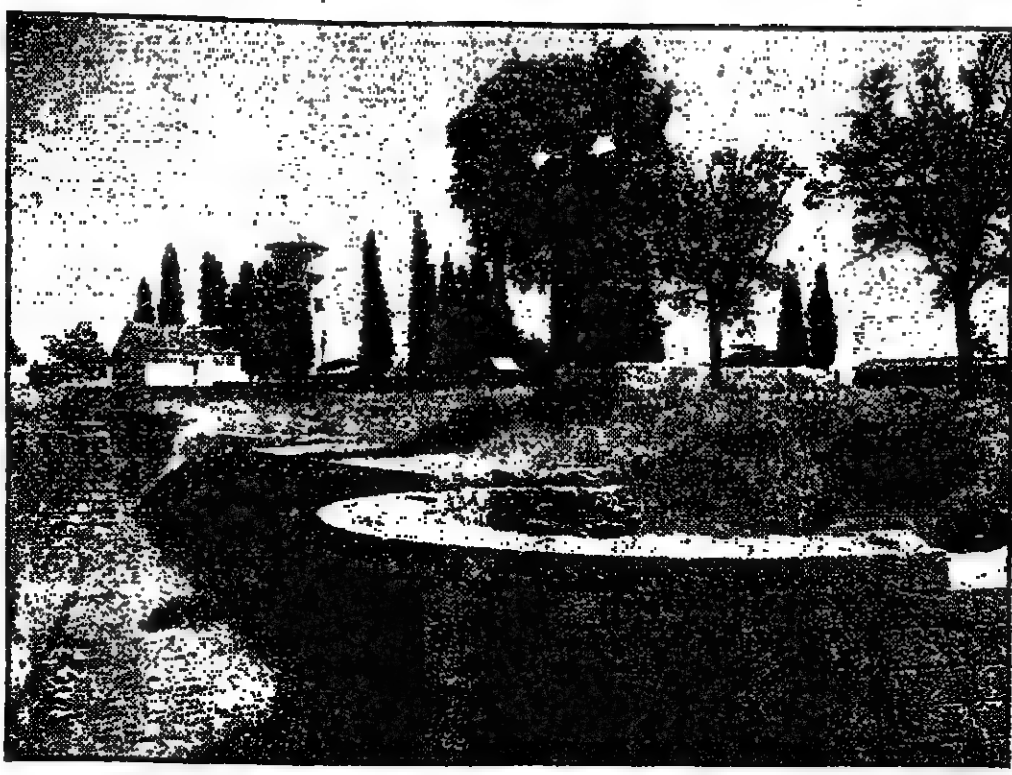
Almeida's cathedral crypt was being used to store the defenders' gunpowder and, somehow, a French shell set off a chain of explosions that ended in the makeshift magazine. The final explosion destroyed the cathedral, the medieval castle next door, and some 500 houses. The garrison, commanded by British officers, lost 500 men and was forced to surrender.

The loss of Almeida hardly ranks with Salamanca, Vittoria, or the other great engagements of the Peninsular War, yet it is the most evocative of all the battle sites I visited last summer.

Almeida never recovered from the explosion. Today's visitor will find the granite blocks of the castle lying where they fell, a graveyard and water tower where once the cathedral stood, the whole hilltop still a wasteland. The town is now a village, shrunken in the middle of its huge defences, by-passed even by the main road to Spain that once made it important.

I was there on business of a sort, engaged in what my tax form will legitimately describe as research. Yet following in Wellington's footsteps also proved a fascinating holiday.

The tourist might insist on starting in Lisbon and taking the battle sites in strict order, but my time was too limited so I swung in a wide circle from Madrid. South-



The remains of the castle and moat at Almeida. The cathedral was where the present water tower stands.

west first, through Talavera, which proved to be the most disappointing battle because the most changed, and on to Badajoz in the Estremadura, Spain's poorest province. Already I was becoming aware of the advantage of not choosing an itinerary, but letting history dictate it, because I was seeing things that I had never found in Spain before; the straw huts of nomadic swineherds, the magnificent Roman bridges of the Tagus, and the enforced pleasures of village restaurants where tourists are rare and therefore to be indulged.

I was not looking forward to Badajoz. I had heard it described as gloomy, sour, a town to be avoided, but armed with the knowledge of the fearful events of April 6, 1812, I found it fascinating. The breaches in the forbidding walls, where so many of Wellington's men died, were bricked up, and the ditch, where next morning the

survivors saw a heap of Frenchmen in 40 minutes. I spent my days on the battlefield and the evenings in Salamanca's magnificent Great Plaza; one of Spain's architectural marvels.

One companion is absolutely essential—a good book on the Peninsular War, with maps. I would recommend Elizabeth Longford's *Wellington, the Years of the Sword*, Michael Glover's *The Peninsular War* or Jac Weller's *Wellington in the Peninsula*. The battlefields are far more coherent than the fields of the two world wars, and it takes only a little imagination to clothe them in infantry, cavalry and artillery.

In Almeida, Elvas and other places, nothing has changed since Wellington's battalions marched through the great gates, and none of the battlefields have suffered the sacrilege that has destroyed the ridge at Waterloo. Most of the battlefields are marked only by a decaying and remote obelisk which usually can be reached only by a stiff walk (good shoes) but they are in beautiful countryside, solitary and peaceful, their ghosts long laid to rest.

Spain and Portugal are still the travel bargains of Europe; a man can live like a colonel on a corporal's pay (with the *Michelin Red Guide* as standing orders).

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Spain and Portugal are still the travel bargains of Europe; a man can live like a colonel on a corporal's pay (with the *Michelin Red Guide* as standing orders).

Latest holiday discounts

Silvair is offering £25 off all its January holidays in Majorca and on the Costa del Sol. This means a starting price of £64 for a one-week holiday in a self-catering apartment in Majorca, and £74 for a similar holiday on the Costa del Sol. The £25

discounts apply to one and two-week holidays and to bed and breakfast and half board hotel holidays.

Thomas Cook is offering £30 off its one and two-week self-catering holidays in Lanzarote beginning on

January 25 with flights from Manchester. It is also cutting prices on holidays in Egypt booked before the end of February. The offer of up to £50 off Nile cruises and £25 off all other holidays in Egypt applies to departures from May 2 to September 30.

Destination	Nights	Company	Price	Saving	Conditions
SKIING					
Val d'Isère, France	7/14 1/b	Club Mark Warner	£159/239	£20/40	Jan 9 & 16
Meribel, France	7/14 1/b	Club Mark Warner	£159/239	£40/50	Jan 9 & 16
Courchevel, France	7/14 1/b	Club Mark Warner	£159/239	£30/45	Jan 9 & 16
Verbier, Switzerland	7/14 1/b	Club Mark Warner	£159/239	£20/30	Jan 9 & 16
Courchevel	7 1/b	Ski West	£139	£90	Jan 9
Verbier	7 1/b	Ski West	£139	£66	Jan 9
Verbier	14 1/b	Ski West	£189	£106	Jan 16
Zermatt, Switzerland	7 s/c	Ski West	£125	£80	Jan 9
Zermatt	7 s/c	Ski West	£125	£30	Jan 16
Meribel	7 s/c	Ski West	£110	£54	Jan 9
WINTER SUN					
Tunisia	7/14 1/b	Enterprise	£80/99	£45/65	Jan 8, 15, 22, 29 & Feb 5
Malta	7/14 h/b	Enterprise	£126/157	£30/45	Jan 14, 21, 28, Feb 4 & 11
Malta	7/14 h/b	Enterprise	£138/169	£30/45	Jan 14, 21, 28, Feb 4 & 11 Manchester
Algarve	7/14 h/b	Enterprise	£93/124	£40/60	Jan 10, 17, 24, 31 & Feb 7
Portugal	7/14 h/b	Sovereign	£150/250	£28/27	Jan 17 & 24
Majorca	7/14 h/b	Sovereign	£120/210	£33/38	Jan 16, 23 & 30
Malta	7 h/b	Portland	£95	£45	Jan 6, Luton
Tunisia	7 1/b	Portland	£99	£38	Jan 9
Majorca	7/14 1/b	Portland	£85/139	£28/29	Jan 9
Costa Blanca	7 h/b	Portland	£75	£31	Jan 10
Tenerife	7 h/b	Portland	£135	£20	Jan 12
Malta	15 s/c	Tjæsborg	£89	£84	Jan 16
Gran Canary	8 s & b	Tjæsborg	£149	£19	Jan 15, Manchester

Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices. *May only be booked directly. Portland 01-388 5111, Tjæsborg 01-499 8676 and 061-236 9511.

Skiing/Harold Evans Equal rights for short skiers

Too many people who have influence on skiing have some kind of sexual hang-up. They regard anything which makes it easier as effeminate. The greatest symbol of all is the length of the ski. There happens to be a revolutionary new ski which will transform the holidays of hundreds and thousands of people if they try it. But the ski happens to be short. And the idea that anybody can ski well on short ski is an assault on the manhood of guides and instructors throughout the Alps, and numerous shopkeepers too.

The ski is an American invention, with the trade name Scorpion, and I wrote favourably about it in *The Sunday Times* in September 1980. About a thousand people took Scorpions to the Alps last winter and they have given the ski a remarkable endorsement. But almost everyone tells the same story. The natives are hostile. Lord Shackleton reported back: "One snag which with a little willpower can be overcome was the dislike—indeed the distaste which amounted to contempt—of certain guides who were inclined to dismiss them. When one of the guides found that I could manage them perfectly well, he dismissed the Scorpions saying that I could ski perfectly well and did not need the Scorpions."

Gina Rathorn and Divina Galica, who can leave most men standing on the slopes, are marketing the Scorpion with engaging conviction and are rightly vexed with the Austrians and Swiss who have been particularly snooty to Scorpion skiers. It is exactly the same pattern, in fact, as in 1974 when Brian Pinckney, Mark Ottaway and I wrote *We Learned to Ski* and criticized the practice of putting beginners on a ski as long as a hand raised over the head. There was outrage from various ski establishments (not, it must be said, the Ski Club of Great Britain).

That has all changed now. Compacts are everywhere. But it has to be understood that the Scorpion is not a development of that trend, and it is not a short learning ski similar to that used in the French ski-scholarship and the American graduated length schools where after a short time on a 100cm ski the beginner graduates to a conventional 160-190cm. The Scorpion is a broad 106cm ski that is designed for all classes, beginner to ad-

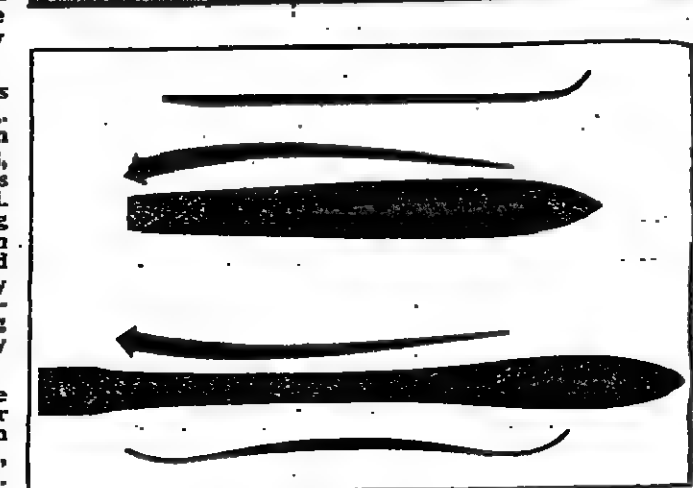
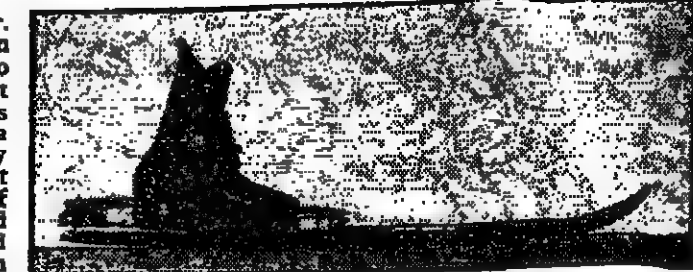
vanced, and all sizes of skier. Side wall and the bottom have positive carving arcs so that the Scorpion turns fast and easily. It does not, it is true, go quite so fast on a schuss and at first you worry when the tips wander. But my experience and most of the testimony I have received is that this can be controlled—Divina Galica leans back in a fast schuss—and the Scorpion bites surprisingly satisfactorily on ice.

The real fun, of course, is in the ease of turning. Alastair Best says he began looking for giant moguls, narrow paths and gun barrels which he'd always fumbled. Veronica Bohr began skiing enjoyably again at 42 after an interval of 25 years. Lord Shackleton says: "In my seventieth year and overweight I found I was skiing better than at any time in my whole life."

I would say that the Scorpion is a must for older people, the shorter length reducing the risk of injury, and for stalled intermediates. But it is not limited to them. Tom Williams, director of Aspen Highlands, Colorado, writes: "Scorpion is the best ski available for probably 70 per cent of all skiers. For intermediates there is no better way to master the moguls. For experts, like myself, the ski opens up new areas of skiing challenge."

I hope more people will try Scorpions this year because as evidenced as I was in the early 70's by the numbers who are discouraged by conventional methods and equipment from enjoying the thrills and beauties of a skiing holiday.

If you want to ski Scorpion Thomas Cook have three Scorpions in each of their 15 resorts. Head office 499 4000. Buying: £79 from Harrods, Lillywhites, Pindisports, Sun and Snow in London. For stockists elsewhere a leaflet can be



Built for ease, the positive carving arc of Scorpion skis, shown above in elevation and plan form, is a revolutionary design feature. Conventional skis (lower diagram) have negative arcs.

obtained from Scorpion Ski Co., Motisfont, Romsey, Hampshire 477019 ASR. Harold Evans, c/o *The Times*, will be interested to hear any experiences. For favourable or otherwise, of Scorpion stockists elsewhere a leaflet can be

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Shoparound with Beryl Downing



Above: Italian Argyle slipcover with discreet single row of Lurex in the diamond pattern, £13 (reduced from £25) and French Connection angora and lambswool sweater in white with patterned collar, £18 (£26) both in the Harvey

Nichols' sale, from January 7. Right: Navy wool blazer, all sizes, £99 (£195), Cashmere V-neck sweater, £49 (£95), silk tie, £8 (£15) all in Dunhill's sale from January 8.

Illustration by Susan McGilley

How to beat the bargain race cheats

You have six days to get into training for the major bargain bonanza of the season. The first day of the Harrods sale is no longer the faint-hearted. Regulation, bargain-hunters' battle-dress this season is studded black leather to frighten the competition, climbing boots to put them in where it counts, plus an army surplus coat — this on the principle that anything you have to take off because of the heat will instantly be marked down to twice what you paid for it and borne away in triumph by a seasoned campaigner.

Not, of course, that Harrods have anything but *bona fide* reductions — unlike some unscrupulous shopkeepers who try to get round the trading regulations by putting an article on sale in an outlying branch at an inflated price in order to call it a sale bargain when they bring it down to the faint-hearted price the statutory 28 days later.

The bargain offers legislation is extremely confusing from the

point of view of both the shopper and the small trader — in certain sections the shopkeeper is banned from making comparisons with a recommended retail price. These include beds, electrical domestic appliances, consumer electronic appliances, carpets and furniture. In all other categories of goods the trader can say "20% off RRP" — jewelry, for instance, causes a great deal of heartache, with wild claims of huge fictional discounts being made.

The other confusion arises from the ban on vague price comparisons — "our prices so much, prices elsewhere so much more", but traders have got round that one by making claims about "price now, so much, price in future too much." The Director of Fair Trading, Gordon Borrie, has made recommendations to the minister, Sally Oppenheim, for changes in the Bargain Offers Order — meanwhile your own best protection is a knowledge of the going rates.



Above: Spode jug with twist handle in blue and white, £11.40 (£26.15), high, £8.10 (£16.25) in Harvey Nichols' sale.

Left: Cut crystal wine glasses by St Louis, wine £17.40 (£26.15), champagne flute £18.85 (£28) in Harrods' sale.

Here is instalment two of the best buys in the remaining major London sales:

Fashion: Kir leather gloves £10.50 (£20), Johnsons cashmere stoles £50 (£75), Dior one size tights 69p (£99), assorted Enny handbags, less 25 per cent, Ann Klein silk shirts £44 (£68), Cacharel classic blouse £21 (£31), Liz Claiborne cord trousers and

velour tops £14 each (£28); all Harvey Nichols; 15 to 50 per cent off all long fitting shoes — 7s to 11s, Crispins, London and Manchester. For women over 5ft 6in, special purchase Woolblendmark double-breasted trench coats in camel, red, black and air force £39.95, three-quarter jacket in cream or black, £33.95, Long Tall Sally, London, Manchester and Bath.

Furnishings: Printed cottons, discontinued designs (including Triad) £2.95 metre (£5.25), glazed cotton chintz, slightly imperfect, £2.15 metre (£7.70), discontinued wallpaper (including Triad) £1.99 roll (£2.99), Sandersons' prints £4 metres (Bakerston, prints £4 metres (£8.60-£11.15), moire £6 metre (£12), Harrods; special purchase drapery, cotton velvets and tapestries all at £3.95 yard, Civil Service Stores.

Furniture & carpets: 20 per cent off all orders on Parker Knoll and Bridgecraft, 25 per cent off all orders on Collins & Hayes, half price director's folding chairs £9 (£18) and selected bookcases, eg, Sizzler, BBQ £32 (£64), Harrods; single headboards £95 (£139) and mirrors £69 (£99) in the decorated pine range, Persian Qum rugs 8ft 6in x 5ft 6in £950 (£1,900) and washed Chinese rugs 6ft x 3ft £59 (£118) and all other carpets reduced by 15 per cent, all Harvey Nichols.

Household and electrical: Electric underblankets, washable three-year guarantee, single £5.95 (£7.95) Civil Service Stores; 20 per cent discount on all David Mellor's own cutlery, which applies also to mail orders posted during the sale period up to January 23 (plus 60p p & p per place set 30p for each additional place set. Orders over £60 post free). Also 10 per cent off normal prices on all regular ranges — Sabatier, Victorinox, Wusthof, Le Creuset — all from David Mellor, London and Manchester; Melitta coffee-maker £32 (£39.95) (£25.50) Harvey Nichols; 15 to 20 per cent off lawn mowers, including Flymo Mimmo £39.95 (£49.95) and Quicfast Concorde and box £53.95 (£67.45) Harrods.

Linens: 1,000 pairs of boxed pure Irish linen hemstitched sheets four colours, four sizes, half price, £30.50, £112.50, £122.50, £132.50, Harrods; featherdown duvets, double £39 (£66), merino blankets, king size £32.40 (£65.50), Harvey Nichols; hand-loomed cotton bed covers, three sizes, 14 designs and colour ways, single £4.25 (£6), double £5 (£8.75), king £5 (£7.75), fabrics by Nice Irma's; Witney blankets, second, 60 per cent wool, 40 per cent acrylic, single £9.50 (£14.95), Civil Service Stores.

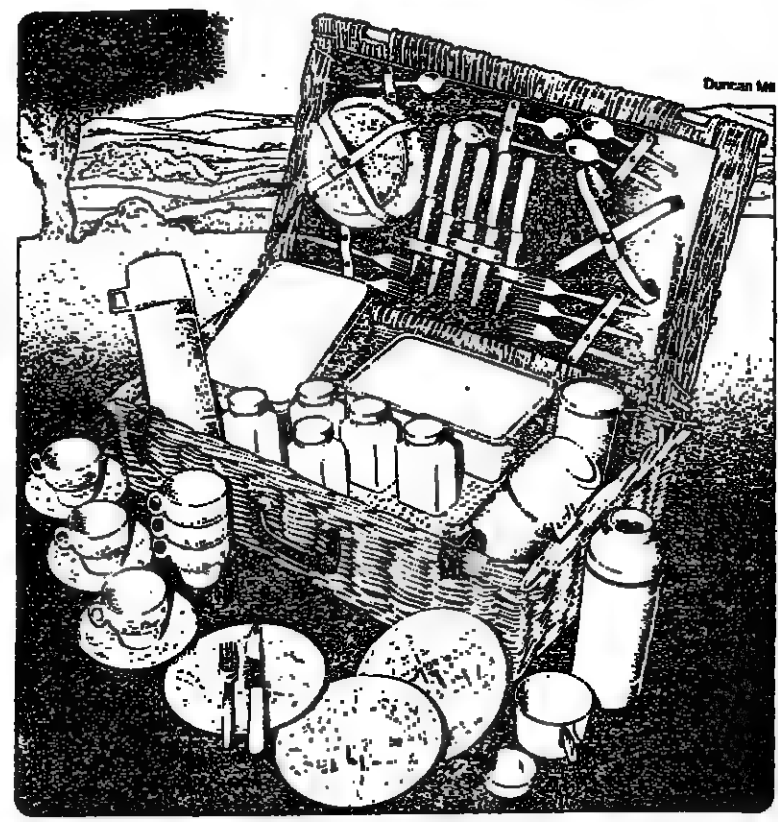
Menswear: 290 cashmere overcoats £110 (£220), 165 Aquascutum wool overcoats £85 (£125),

295 Chester Barrie wool suits £150 (£270), 2,000 Pringle and V-McGeorge cashmere crew and V-neck sweaters £49 (£75) for three, all Harrods; Italian wool suits £119 (£185), three-quarter leather jackets £195 (£295), Christian Dior shirts (£28.50), all Harvey Nichols; wool navy blazers, single or double breasted, £29 (£195), cashmere jackets £149 (£400), cashmere knitwear £49 (£65) to cashmere for £135, all Dunhill.

Sport: Men and women's Luhta ski jackets £24.95 (£39.95), salopettes £17.95 (£23.95), Luhta ski suits £39.95 (£55.95), Slazenger Challenge rackets £14.50 (£34.50), Sondica squash rackets £3.95 (£7.50), Bronty full and half golf sets for men £115 (£171) and £61 (£86), all Lillywhites; 1,500 dozen Dunlop and Slazenger tennis balls (1981) half price, box of six £2.79 (£5.40), Harrods.

Guide to London sales starting from Monday

January 4: Descamps, 197 Sloane Street, SW1; Nice Irma's, 46 George Street, W1; Sanderson, 52 Berners Street, W1.
January 5: Civil Service Store, Strand, WC2.
January 7: Lillywhites, Piccadilly, W1; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1.
January 8: Danish House, 16 Sloane Street, SW1; Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly, W1; Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; Laura Ashley shops.
January 11: Loewe, 25 Old Bond Street, W1; The White House, 51-52 New Bond Street, W1.
January 14: Crispins, 5 Chiltern Street, W1; Long Tall Sally, 21 Chiltern Street, W1.
January 16: Gucci, 27 Old Bond Street, W1; David Mellor, 4 Sloane Square, SW1, 26 James Street, Covent Garden, and 66 King Street, Manchester.



Capacious picnic basket fitted with three vacuum flasks and plates and cutlery for six, £49.95 from £98 in Harrods' sale starting January 8.

Dinner is a telephone call away

The first Shoparound of the New Year introduces the first of a series of shopping guides to speciality goods and services available in all parts of the country.

We begin with some party catering recommendations tried and tested by The Times consumers affairs editor, Robin Young. Next month we shall offer a guide to getting things mended — from china to chairs. Recommendations from readers who have been satisfied

with local shops and craftsmen will be welcomed. Please include telephone numbers.

We should like this guide to be as comprehensive and as countrywide as possible. If you have ideas about services you would like — or means about goods or services you can no longer find — please write to Shopping Guide, Room 116, The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.



between the shops at Farnley and Wetherby.

Hampers, 69a High Street, Blakey, Norfolk, Clay (0263) 740801. Perhaps the very best of places where Cordon Bleu cooks sell their home produce. Sophie Norwak's standards are high, and prices surprisingly low. Pizzas and quiches about 30p a slice. A buffet for a children's party can be arranged for as little as £1 a head. Raised pies, meringues and trifles are among the recommended specialities.

Clapham Common, London SW4, 01-622 6818. Pamela Price, trained Cordon Bleu, runs both shop and outside catering organization, offering a wide variety of home-cooked dishes ready to reheat or to be eaten cold. Smaller parties are catered for on a pick-up-and-take-away basis — chicken dishes around £2.75 a portion, pheasant in apple and calvados £3.75 to £4.50, salmon pie with ginger and currants — "sounds strange but is absolutely delicious", she says — £5. Large parties with every-

thing provided, including cutlery and dishes, are on a distance-no-object basis — Wales is the furthest afield so far. A brochure is available.

Kington Kitchen, Vaux Road, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey, Haslemere (0428) 52043. David and Elizabeth Gillespie and their Cordon Bleu cooks are so famous for their hampers for Glyndebourne and Goodwood that they now win catering contracts from the smartest London addresses. They will cater anywhere from the capital to the south coast, up to 50 miles east or west of Haslemere. Basic buffets £5 to £10 a head.

C. Lidgate, 10 Holland Park Avenue, London, W11, 01-727 8243. A family business now in the hands of the fourth generation, old-fashioned and courteous. There are 50 cooked meats in the shop and a full-time team of four cooks upstairs to offer set menus or "anything you like to choose". Mixed meats with salads, £2 a head; beef Wellington for a dinner party, £3-£10. Daily deliveries almost anywhere in London and they will attend functions up to 100 miles away. They like doing barbecues.

Number 26, 26 Belvedere, Ladbroke Park, W.8, Bath (0225) 315177. Mr and Mrs David Bates do not run a catering service, but will cook anything you like to order for collection. Quiches (£2.80 to £3.50 for two pounders), hand-made meat pies, home-made cakes, fruit pies, tarts and sweets are specialties.

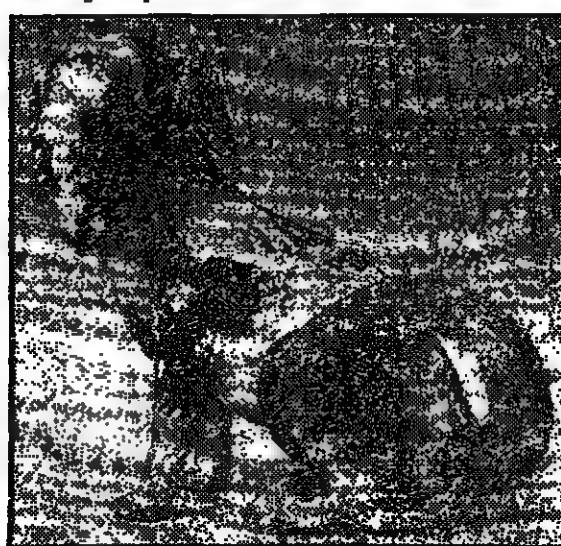
Masterly buys

Take a breather from the bargain brouhaha in Harrods by visiting their new Art Reflections department — a collection of reproduction paintings and objects selected from museums, galleries and private collections round the world.

Copies of paintings include The Windmill by Jan (the Elder) Breughel, £135, Poppyfields by Monet, £254, and The Gimpcrack by Stubbs (Jockey Club collection), £875. Objects range from a Han Dynasty Ancient Tricorn at

£60 to Kneeling Woman by George Kolbe at £1,330. Many are from the Nelson Rockefeller Collection and include twentieth century sculpture and archaeological pieces dating back to 700 BC.

If it is not your style to have reproductions of anything, you might prefer to look at the collection of original Eskimo sculpture, also in the same Art Reflections department on the fourth floor. Soapstone and whalebone are the materials most often used and the subjects, mostly birds and animals, range from a small walrus at £21 to a 10in mother bear with baby bear, £2,840.



Reproduction of an eighteenth century Japanese curly tail dog from the Nelson Rockefeller collection, £150. In the new Art Reflections department at Harrods.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Lessons from the year of the wet

At the start of a new year it is worth looking back to see what lessons may be learnt from the year which is now over — from a gardener's point of view at least — happily behind us. It was not a kind year to gardeners; it was certainly wetter than average with far more rain during the months May to November than normal. This brought its problems, especially for those on heavy soil and in gardens with poor drainage.

Our garden in the main is fairly well-drained — parts in fact dry out fairly rapidly. But part of one lawn has lain very wet and muddy ever since August and we are going to have to find a way of helping it to stay considerably drier. First we will try taking out cores of soil three or four inches apart and filling the holes with coarse grit.

Memory is particularly unreliable when it comes to remembering specific points about weather. I could have sworn that the one period of about three weeks when we had virtually no rain and had to water the garden was in April or May. But on checking the records I found it was the end of June and early July. We gave the garden two waterings during this period, putting on about a gallon and a half to the square yard each time, and this certainly gave plants, especially vegetables, a fillip, and after a slow start they performed quite well. Slugs and snails were particularly troublesome in

1981 and I expect them to be equally annoying in 1982. I doubt if the recent snow and frost will have done them much harm — certainly the birds were unable to help us in our battle against them while they were covered with their blanket of snow.

I hear from friends in the gardening trade that the demand for frames and cloches was much greater last spring than usual. I think many people found the cold spring of 1980 was very unkind to their plants and they were determined to give them a better start in 1981.

Many people too, I think, have found how valuable even thin plastic sheeting such as they hang over their clothes in the dry-cleaners can give plants valuable protection against drying winter winds. If wrapped round a wigwam of canes, plastics have helped us in many ways in our gardens, and sheltering plants from cold or drying winds is one of the most valuable contributions they have made.

One lesson many people learnt the hard way was that snow will not pass through a three-quarter or lin mesh net, either wire or plastic. It lodges on top and there are many collapsed fruit cages around after the recent snowfalls.

Many people are now forced to grow their winter cabbages and other brassicas in a fruit cage to prevent pigeons from clearing the crop. Or they may grow them

in the open and cover them with a net immediately after planting.

British Industrial Fastenings make a very useful net of orange, strong plastic 32ft 10in long, 12ft 6in wide, with a mesh size of about 2 1/2in by 5 1/2in, which may be used to cover a fruit cage instead of the small mesh net used to keep the birds off the fruit in the summer. The snow falls through this large mesh and there is no danger of the cage collapsing. Or, if you have no fruit cage you can push stakes into the ground around your winter brassicas, put an inverted jam jar on top of each stake and then spread the net over the crop, anchoring it down with bent wire pins.

The weight of snow can be quite surprising. After the fall we had in early December had lain for about five days we cut out a one foot square of snow. It weighed 1 1/2 lb. To our surprise it weighed 7 1/2 lb which shows that a cubic foot could weigh up to 15 1/2 lb. No wonder branches break down under a heavy snowfall — especially if the snow lodges mainly at the end of a branch and thus exerts great leverage.

Something quite new — at least to me — in ornamental shrubs has come along this year. This is a set of miniature standards — shrubs grown on to a 2 1/2in stem making them ideal for growing in tubs or other

containers to beautify a patio or similar part of a garden. They are offered by W. Blom & Son, Coombe Sands Nurseries, Leavesden, Herts. The range consists of Cotoneaster dammeri "Coral Beauty" with orange berries in autumn, a cyprus (broom) available in lilac, red or yellow, *Eunonymus fortunei* "Emerald Gaiety", silver and green foliage, and E.F. "Emerald Gold", with golden foliage turning to pink in winter, and a hibiscus, available in blue, red or white.

I always derive a certain amount of satisfaction when I have bought, raised or been given a plant in a pot that can be planted out in the garden when it has done its turn in the house. After pots or bowls of hyacinths or daffodils have finished flowering they should be kept watered and eventually planted out, say in March.

A good buy just now are the large flowered polyanthus plants in pots. The colours, red, pink, yellow or blue, are really very striking. The plants may be put out later in the year, years lifted and divided after flowering. Birds are already playing havoc with polyanthus and primrose flowers and buds in the garden. One can either put nets over the plants (if feasible) or water them with Stayoff. The application may need repeating several times between now and the full spring flowering period.

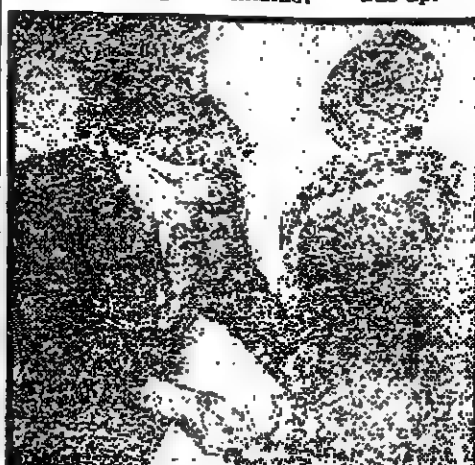
Quiz

Ten news questions on the last days of the Old Year; answers appear in Monday's Diary.

1. What record was claimed by the Scottish village of Crawfordjohn on Christmas day?
2. What was the cricket record broken by Dennis Lillee on December 27th?
3. Who is Leslie Groult?
4. How many murders were there in New York over Christmas?
5. Start struck?
6. How fast could dinosaurs run?
7. What distinguishes Antony Burden?
8. Name the newest sin in Saudi Arabia.
9. The writer of Lazy River and Georgia on My Mind died on December 27. Name him.
10. Who is Wayne Williams?



Cast your minds back to December 19, when we saw Superman in this pose. Runner up: "Advanced Passenger Training" from Hilary Brown of Oxford; winner: Mr A. Wilkinson, of Newcastle, for "When Lex Luther asked me to play bridge I thought something was up."



Start the New Year with a bottle of our usual fix. If you can. It will go to the writer of the funniest caption to this picture, published last week in The Times. Answers, on a postcard please, to: Peter Watson, Diary Quiz, The Times, PO Box No 7, Gray's Inn Rd, London WC1X 8EZ, to arrive not later than first post on Thursday.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint
oser every time

telephone call." "It's out of order." Overtrump paused and produced another grimy scrap of paper. "Now let's see if your technique is better than your psychology," he said.

Rubber bridge. East-West game. Dealer South.

♠ A 5 4
♥ O 10 3 2

♦104
 ♠K Q 10 3
 ♠K Q J 7 3
 ♥A 6
 ♣Q 8 7 3
 ♣5

W	N	E	S
Double	Redouble	20	10
47	Doubles	No	No
No	No	No	40

Opening lead ♣A

"You may disapprove of South's bidding, but the only

way to avoid North's anger is to make four spades. On the ♠A East plays the ♠9. West continues with the ♠K, on which East discards the ♠4. West persists with a third diamond. Now it's up to you."

"You're right, sir, perhaps I am a better technician than a psychologist, because this seems fairly straightforward. I ruff the third diamond with the ♠A, draw trumps, cash the ♠Q and reduce the hand

"Ten out of ten for technique," said Overtrump, "but no marks for deduction. Who but a lunatic, at this vulnerability, having been warned by North's redouble, would jump to four Hearts with only $\heartsuit Kxx$. The only explanation must be exceptional distribution, in this case

The young man made a solemn resolution to be more circumspect when he entered the club in future.

This Table is published on Wednesday and Saturday — FT index change on week 530.4 + 11.7 (2.2%)

[illegible]

PROPERTY INVESTMENT
Hampton & Sons
01-492 8222

01-493 8222

1950/51		Gives		1950/51		Gives	
P/R	Low Company	Ch	P/R	High Low	P/R	Ch	P/R
4.6	138	114	Tate & Lyle	15.8	7.6	9.2	
5.1	139	115	Taylor Woodrow	15.0	2.1	9.2	
5.2	140	116	Telephone Rm	14.8	1.8	9.2	
5.3	141	117	Textured Jersey	14.6	1.4	9.2	
5.4	142	118	Textured Jersey	14.4	1.2	9.2	
5.5	143	119	Textured Jersey	14.2	1.0	9.2	
5.6	144	120	Tubery Corp	14.0	0.8	9.2	
5.7	145	121	Tube Invent	13.8	0.6	9.2	
5.8	146	122	Tube Invent	13.6	0.4	9.2	
5.9	147	123	Tube Invent	13.4	0.2	9.2	
6.0	148	124	Tube Invent	13.2	0.0	9.2	
6.1	149	125	Tube Invent	13.0	0.0	9.2	
6.2	150	126	Tube Invent	12.8	0.0	9.2	
6.3	151	127	Tube Invent	12.6	0.0	9.2	
6.4	152	128	Tube Invent	12.4	0.0	9.2	
6.5	153	129	Tube Invent	12.2	0.0	9.2	
6.6	154	130	Tube Invent	12.0	0.0	9.2	
6.7	155	131	Tube Invent	11.8	0.0	9.2	
6.8	156	132	Tube Invent	11.6	0.0	9.2	
6.9	157	133	Tube Invent	11.4	0.0	9.2	
7.0	158	134	Tube Invent	11.2	0.0	9.2	
7.1	159	135	Tube Invent	11.0	0.0	9.2	
7.2	160	136	Tube Invent	10.8	0.0	9.2	
7.3	161	137	Tube Invent	10.6	0.0	9.2	
7.4	162	138	Tube Invent	10.4	0.0	9.2	
7.5	163	139	Tube Invent	10.2	0.0	9.2	
7.6	164	140	Tube Invent	10.0	0.0	9.2	
7.7	165	141	Tube Invent	9.8	0.0	9.2	
7.8	166	142	Tube Invent	9.6	0.0	9.2	
7.9	167	143	Tube Invent	9.4	0.0	9.2	
8.0	168	144	Tube Invent	9.2	0.0	9.2	
8.1	169	145	Tube Invent	9.0	0.0	9.2	
8.2	170	146	Tube Invent	8.8	0.0	9.2	
8.3	171	147	Tube Invent	8.6	0.0	9.2	
8.4	172	148	Tube Invent	8.4	0.0	9.2	
8.5	173	149	Tube Invent	8.2	0.0	9.2	
8.6	174	150	Tube Invent	8.0	0.0	9.2	
8.7	175	151	Tube Invent	7.8	0.0	9.2	
8.8	176	152	Tube Invent	7.6	0.0	9.2	
8.9	177	153	Tube Invent	7.4	0.0	9.2	
9.0	178	154	Tube Invent	7.2	0.0	9.2	
9.1	179	155	Tube Invent	7.0	0.0	9.2	
9.2	180	156	Tube Invent	6.8	0.0	9.2	
9.3	181	157	Tube Invent	6.6	0.0	9.2	
9.4	182	158	Tube Invent	6.4	0.0	9.2	
9.5	183	159	Tube Invent	6.2	0.0	9.2	
9.6	184	160	Tube Invent	6.0	0.0	9.2	
9.7	185	161	Tube Invent	5.8	0.0	9.2	
9.8	186	162	Tube Invent	5.6	0.0	9.2	
9.9	187	163	Tube Invent	5.4	0.0	9.2	
10.0	188	164	Tube Invent	5.2	0.0	9.2	
SHIPPING							
10.1	189	165	Anglo Am Coal	11.8	3.1	11.8	3.1
10.2	190	166	Anglo Am Coal	11.6	2.9	11.6	2.9
10.3	191	167	Anglo Am Coal	11.4	2.7	11.4	2.7
10.4	192	168	Anglo Am Coal	11.2	2.5	11.2	2.5
10.5	193	169	Anglo Am Coal	11.0	2.3	11.0	2.3
10.6	194	170	Anglo Am Coal	10.8	2.1	10.8	2.1
10.7	195	171	Anglo Am Coal	10.6	1.9	10.6	1.9
10.8	196	172	Anglo Am Coal	10.4	1.7	10.4	1.7
10.9	197	173	Anglo Am Coal	10.2	1.5	10.2	1.5
11.0	198	174	Anglo Am Coal	10.0	1.3	10.0	1.3
11.1	199	175	Anglo Am Coal	9.8	1.1	9.8	1.1
11.2	200	176	Anglo Am Coal	9.6	0.9	9.6	0.9
11.3	201	177	Anglo Am Coal	9.4	0.7	9.4	0.7
11.4	202	178	Anglo Am Coal	9.2	0.5	9.2	0.5
11.5	203	179	Anglo Am Coal	9.0	0.3	9.0	0.3
11.6	204	180	Anglo Am Coal	8.8	0.1	8.8	0.1
11.7	205	181	Anglo Am Coal	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.0
11.8	206	182	Anglo Am Coal	8.4	0.0	8.4	0.0
11.9	207	183	Anglo Am Coal	8.2	0.0	8.2	0.0
12.0	208	184	Anglo Am Coal	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
12.1	209	185	Anglo Am Coal	7.8	0.0	7.8	0.0
12.2	210	186	Anglo Am Coal	7.6	0.0	7.6	0.0
12.3	211	187	Anglo Am Coal	7.4	0.0	7.4	0.0
12.4	212	188	Anglo Am Coal	7.2	0.0	7.2	0.0
12.5	213	189	Anglo Am Coal	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0
12.6	214	190	Anglo Am Coal	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0
12.7	215	191	Anglo Am Coal	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.0
12.8	216	192	Anglo Am Coal	6.4	0.0	6.4	0.0
12.9	217	193	Anglo Am Coal	6.2	0.0	6.2	0.0
13.0	218	194	Anglo Am Coal	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
13.1	219	195	Anglo Am Coal	5.8	0.0	5.8	0.0
13.2	220	196	Anglo Am Coal	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0
13.3	221	197	Anglo Am Coal	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0
13.4	222	198	Anglo Am Coal	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0
13.5	223	199	Anglo Am Coal	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
13.6	224	200	Anglo Am Coal	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0
13.7	225	201	Anglo Am Coal	4.6	0.0	4.6	0.0
13.8	226	202	Anglo Am Coal	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.0
13.9	227	203	Anglo Am Coal	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0
14.0	228	204	Anglo Am Coal	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
14.1	229	205	Anglo Am Coal	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0
14.2	230	206	Anglo Am Coal	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0
14.3	231	207	Anglo Am Coal	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0
14.4	232	208	Anglo Am Coal	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0
14.5	233	209	Anglo Am Coal	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
14.6	234	210	Anglo Am Coal	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0
14.7	235	211	Anglo Am Coal	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0
14.8	236	212	Anglo Am Coal	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0
14.9	237	213	Anglo Am Coal	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
15.0	238	214	Anglo Am Coal	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
15.1	239	215	Anglo Am Coal	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0
15.2	240	216	Anglo Am Coal	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
15.3	241	217	Anglo Am Coal	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
15.4	242	218	Anglo Am Coal	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
15.5	243	219	Anglo Am Coal	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
15.6	244	220	Anglo Am Coal	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
15.7	245	221	Anglo Am Coal	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
15.8	246	222	Anglo Am Coal	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
15.9	247	223	Anglo Am Coal	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
16.0	248	224	Anglo Am Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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541	200	Robino Sub TUS	+3	10.8	3.4	Exco International 10p Ord (140)	190.5
542	70p	Romey Trust	+2	10.9	3.4	Fedex Group 10p Ord (80a)	106
543	1.7-1.7	Scot Amer	+1	10.9	3.4	Good Earth Grp Co 10p (82a)	106
544	111	Scot Eastday	+1	10.9	3.4	Greenwich Cable 25p Ord (80a)	106
545	118	Scot Energy	+1	10.9	3.4	Greenwich Cable 25p Ord (100a)	106
546	118	Scot Investor	+1	10.9	3.4	Hayter L 10p (100a)	106
547	118	Scot Mortgage	+1	10.9	3.4	Number8 Electronic Controls 10p Ord (100a)	190.5
548	118	Scot National	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
549	118	Scot Northern	+1	10.9	3.4	Newmarket Co (1985) Ltd 20.05 /12.05	208
550	118	Scot United	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
551	118	Scot Western	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
552	118	Scot York	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
553	118	Scot York	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
554	118	Scot York	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
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672	118	Scot York	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
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696	118	Scot York	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
697	118	Scot York	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
698	118	Scot York	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
699	118	Scot York	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
700	118	Scot York	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106

541	200	Robino Sub TUS	+3	10.8	3.4	Exco International 10p Ord (140)	190.5
542	70p	Romey Trust	+2	10.9	3.4	Fedex Group 10p Ord (80a)	106
543	1.7-1.7	Scot Amer	+1	10.9	3.4	Good Earth Grp Co 10p (82a)	106
544	111	Scot Eastday	+1	10.9	3.4	Greenwich Cable 25p Ord (80a)	106
545	118	Scot Energy	+1	10.9	3.4	Greenwich Cable 25p Ord (100a)	106
546	118	Scot Investor	+1	10.9	3.4	Hayter L 10p (100a)	106
547	118	Scot Mortgage	+1	10.9	3.4	Number8 Electronic Controls 10p Ord (100a)	190.5
548	118	Scot National	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
549	118	Scot Northern	+1	10.9	3.4	Newmarket Co (1985) Ltd 20.05 /12.05	208
550	118	Scot United	+1	10.9	3.4	Novo Fibo 25p	106
551	118	Scot Western					

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Business News

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How best to invest Penlee's fund

By Paul Maidment

What is the best way of investing the money raised for the dependents of the Penlee lifeboat crew? That is the question being asked in the City, and elsewhere.

The generosity shown through public donations has been overwhelming and the total may top £2m. The Stock Exchange alone has raised £1,000 through a draw.

Here are the proposals of several leading fund managers for an investment strategy, assuming a fund of £2m which is fully available for investment without trustee constraints beyond those which normally apply to charitable trusts. Also, it was assumed that the aim was to maintain capital value while providing a relatively high income for the beneficiaries.

Mr Paddy Linaker, investment director for M & G would keep the proportion of fixed interest investments relatively low and put 20 per cent into British Government securities and the remainder into equities, split three-to-one between British shares and overseas ones.

Favoured overseas markets would be Japan, Singapore and the United States, with Australian natural resources as a small speculative punt. Like other investment managers, he would not be attracted to gold.

Mr Stuart Craig, of Kleinwort Benson, would also split the portfolio 80 per cent equities, 20 per cent fixed income investments, but would include American bonds with his equities. He would put 10 per cent of the fund equally in Pacific Basin and American shares and the remaining 10 per cent into property unit trusts.

Miss Hilary Root, of Shephards and Associates, would increase the gilts to a third to boost income. To protect capital she would invest a third of the rest in Australian and American equities and the remainder in British shares with recovery potential.

Mr Peter Roots, investment manager of the Midland Bank's trust division, also favours a strong gilt base — at least 30 per cent. He would put 45 per cent of the fund in British equities and 15 per cent into overseas equities with a strong bias towards the Far East. The remaining 10 per cent he would invest in property unit trusts. Like others, he feels a fund of £2m is too small for direct investment in property.

Mr Richard Williams of Hill Samuel, would keep between 5 per cent and 10 per cent on fixed deposit and put as much as 40 per cent into gilts with the rest split two-to-one between British and foreign equities. Overseas investment would be through unit trusts.

The common thread is the roughly three-to-one split between equities to provide inflation-beating growth over the years and gilts to provide income.

First insider dealing cases due in courts

By Philip Robinson

The first prosecution in England and Wales under the insider share-dealing law is likely this year. Insider dealing, which involves making a profit on price-sensitive information not generally available, became illegal on June 23 last year.

Only one successful prosecution has been mounted since then. This was in Scotland and involved a guilty plea.

The Department of Trade is looking at three cases where insider dealing — which carries a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine — is alleged. Since last summer, following talks between the Stock Exchange and the department, both have stopped naming the companies whose share dealings were being investigated.

Before this, the department named five companies where initial inquiries by the Stock Exchange had indicated a deeper investigation might be justified. Four have been cleared.

The only outstanding case is Cornhill Dressed, now controlled by Mr Asil Nadir. Dealings were investigated after the share price had shot up from 19p to 142p following an announcement by Mr Nadir that he had an option to buy 57 per cent through an off-shore company at 19p a share.

Although there has been no public announcement, it is understood that the Department of Trade has now ceased its interest in the share dealings involving Grand Metropolitan's abortive takeover bid for Coral Leisure, which was subsequently bought by Bass.

Initial Stock Exchange inquiries were passed to the department last January covering the period leading up to September 1, 1980, when Grand Met launched its Coral bid.

The Stock Exchange inquiry into share price movements of engineering group John Brown could also end up with the department. The Stock Exchange began a preliminary investigation early last month after 5 million shares changed hands two days before Brown announced that profits would be well below the level expected at the time of its £25m rights issue in September.

That issue was taken up by only 10 per cent of shareholders — the remainder was left with the underwriters.

The Scottish prosecution took place last August, when Mr John Bryce, formerly the administration partner in Baillie Gifford, an Edinburgh firm of investment managers, was given an absolute discharge after he admitted insider dealing.

He obtained the discharge after depositing £1,400 to compensate the stockbroker through whom he had bought shares. In Waterbottom Trust, for which Baillie Gifford was secretary and investment manager.

Mr Bryce bought the shares on January 5 knowing that the next day Waterbottom was to change its structure to an energy trust. Once the change was announced, the shares rose 40p.



Jeremy Palmer prepares to shut up shop on a 261 year old legend

Haymarket legend turns into a pipe-dream

By David Hewson

The world will never now learn how often the name of Fribourg & Treyer appeared in Sherlock Holmes's highly regarded, though now sadly lost, little monograph on the ashes of 140 different varieties of pipe, cigar and cigarette tobacco. It must content itself with the knowledge that such a distinguished brand name must have featured regularly.

But if the author of this Victorian exercise in criminology had found himself in London's Haymarket — on Thursday he would have chanced upon a new and testing three-pipe problem: who killed this old and most-revered tobaccoist?

The victim died at 34 Haymarket, aged 261 years, 201 of them spent behind the same famous Georgian bow-windowed facade. Among its living mourners will be writers, such as John Arlott, who wrote its history, and Kingsley Amis, royalty, wealthy foreign admirers, and American actor Glenn Ford.

The mourning dead include at least two kings, of France, and Belgium, Beau Brummell, the Prince Regent, Inigo Jones, and the actor David Garrick who frequented the shop before taking to the stage of the Theatre Royal.

Fragments of the Fribourg & Treyer name will survive. Its kinsize filter tips will still sell round the corner at the House of Bewlay, but No 34 itself seems destined to remain empty awaiting a process of "refurbishment", though a listed buildings order ensures its facade must remain.

Suspicion over the company's demise immediately fell upon Imperial Group, the troubled giant which took it over two years ago, and a retiring family property company, Northdale Investments, which owns the freehold and wanted to increase the shop's annual lease from £12,000 a year to £40,000 a year.

Imps, which shuffled the ownership through three different divisions since it took the shop over, says it cannot justify paying the new rent.

D. E. & J. Levy, estate agents, say that Fribourg had the shop on a long and advantageous lease which has now expired. The new rent is in line with what is being charged in the area.

At Fribourg's on Thursday as the 10-strong staff dealt with a stream of distressed customers and filed letters of condolence, there was little doubt that Imps was seen as the villain of the piece.

Mr Jeremy Palmer, who joined the shop from school 43 years ago and is now its manager, felt that the rest could have been negotiated to an economic level.

Two of the staff will be taken on at Bewlay — which is also part of Imps — but the rest will be made redundant.

New attempt to boost Coal conversion

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

New measures to promote the Government's £20m coal-fired boiler conversion scheme which has had a disastrous response since it was launched last May will be announced within the next few weeks.

The scheme, designed to operate for two years, was aimed at stimulating demand for coal used by industry for steam-raising and to provide much needed orders for recession-hit engineering companies.

But the response to the scheme under which the Department of Industry provides grants of up to 25 per cent for companies switching from oil burning to coal firing, has been extremely disappointing.

Optimistic forecasts made by the National Coal Board to settle up to 1,000 companies would be interested in switching from oil to coal have, as yet, remained unfulfilled. Only a small number of grants have been made amounting to £2m since the scheme was launched.

Ministers saw the scheme helping to reduce industry's fuel bill by replacing expensive oil with coal and at the same time enabling the NCB to develop additional sales for its production.

Coal currently has a 40 per cent price advantage over oil and the hope was that the scheme would increase industry's annual coal burning from 10 million to 12 million tonnes in a relatively short period.

By the end of the century ministers believe that the industrial market for coal could reach 50 million tonnes a year. Critics of the scheme, however, claim that the slow response rate reflects the bureaucratic procedures associated with applications and compliance with planning regulations and the impact of the recession on companies which might have gone ahead with conversion schemes.

China set for colony port deal

From Michael Baij, Hongkong, Jan 1

In industry and property proceeds unabated. Even last year, when the world economy languished, the colony achieved nearly 10 per cent growth. Kwai Chung container terminal, however, would involve costly and time-consuming reclamation on Hongkong's land-starved waterfront and would not be ready before 1985.

That leaves just 12 years to 1997 and while everyone knows the terminal must be enlarged to continue Hongkong's dynamic growth as a world trader, this is just the kind of big fixed asset with long lead time to give backers a chill.

Not that the business community expects anything very dramatic to happen in 1997 but it is becoming a talking point and will clearly be the main preoccupation of Sir Edward Youde, the new Governor, when he takes over in the spring.

The people here are encouraged by Peking's investment in Hongkong property in recent years and by Chinese assurances that the interests of investors will be protected.

A law on taxing the income of foreign companies took effect yesterday and will allow companies to claim back from their own governments any tax paid in China.

Details of the tax regulations have not yet been published and it is far from clear what sort of deal the oil companies will be offered.

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50 pc bonus urged for efficient executives

By Rupert Morris

Performance-related bonuses of up to half of salaries are suggested as incentives for executives in time of recession by a leading firm of management consultants.

A guide by Binder, Hamlyn, Fry & Co draws a distinction between an incentive of up to 10 per cent — which is regarded as extra motivation — and one of between 30 and 50 per cent which is expected to change behaviour.

The larger incentive is being used increasingly, and should be considered by more companies, according to Mr Duncan Wood, director of industrial relations and manpower services at the consultants.

"If you tell an executive that if he can boost sales above a certain level he can have a percentage, it could make the difference between 95 per cent performance and 100 per cent performance. I think it's a healthy thing that pay should be dependent on performance, and it makes sense during a recession," Mr Wood said.

The guide argues that this sort of incentive has long been used among salesmen, particularly those who operate a piecework system.

The award of a bonus is also designed to encourage executives who have rejected the comparative security of less responsible jobs and who need greater recognition.

"If an executive is simply paid the same percentage as everyone else, why should he bother to work any harder?" Mr Wood said.

The guide argues that such an approach is valuable when a firm cannot afford a general pay rise but would be able to give extra reward for extra results.

The National Bank of Belgium is believed to have spent 310,000 francs (about £4,215m) in 1981 trying to stave off devaluation of the franc in the European Monetary System.

The level of intervention was two-and-a-half times the £123,000m in 1980, which itself was a record compared with the £113,000m spent in 1979.

The high level of intervention was made possible through a sharp increase in Belgium's borrowing abroad. The Belgian treasury is thought to have borrowed more than £220m worth of foreign currency in 1981 much of which found its way to the national bank in return for Belgium francs issued to the state.

Latest figures from the Belgian ministry paint a grim picture of a country moving deeper into debt. Over the first 11 months of last year, public debt jumped by about 25 per cent to Fr2,434,700m (about £31,100m) and around £3,300m for every person in the country.

Particularly pronounced was the rate of increase in foreign debt to Fr355,400m at the end of November from Fr153,500m at the beginning of the year.

The new government is trying to bring the debt under control and is seeking powers to push through economic legislation without lengthy intervention by Parliament.

There has been increasing frustration among builders and planners at the Government's inability to make realistic assessments of national housing needs.

But bureaucratic tussles between the committee and local authorities are holding up publication. Against the background of the lowest number of housing starts since the First World War there is clearly a desperate need for a realistic assessment of Britain's housing needs over the next five to 10 years.

The 1977 Green Paper on housing estimated the country would need 500,000 new homes a year by the early 1980s. Present building programmes are falling woefully short of that target.

Bureaucratic wrangling has smothered attempts by the Joint Land Requirements Committee from publishing its initial findings on Britain's medium-term housing needs.

Launched last summer, the committee aimed at pinpointing future housing requirements and determining where the land would come from to meet that need. Its preliminary findings were to have been published in the autumn but this was delayed to the end of November, further postponed until the New Year, and now it appears it will not be seen until February.

The committee, consisting of builders and planners, has been hampered by the reluctance of some local authorities to release details of publicly held and owned land suitable for residential development.

Sukuzi call to West

Mr Zenko Sukuzi, the Japanese Prime Minister, said in Tokyo he would make every effort to remove trade friction with the West and expected reciprocal action by Western nations to boost their own competitiveness.

A council of economic ministers will later this month decide on details of Mr Sukuzi's earlier proposals to advance import tariff cuts and remove non-tariff barriers, he told a New Year news conference.

Mr Sukuzi said after a cabinet reshuffle last month that he planned to accelerate by two years the 1979 Tokyo Round tariff reductions for fiscal 1983 and 1984 and implement them with those for fiscal 1982, starting next April.

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Softer line on AT & T

The Reagan Administration appears to be softening its hard line against the monopoly powers of American Telephone & Telegraph.

The Justice Department has joined with the company in announcing that negotiations were to begin to settle the anti-trust suit which was first taken out in 1974. The case is currently being heard in the United States district court, and a ruling is expected in July.

Mr William Baxter, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust actions, said a year ago that he would prosecute the case "to the eyeballs". In the summer he weakened that remark by declaring that he would drop the case only if Congress passed sufficiently tough legislation deregulating the communications industry.

He passed a Bill which he is on the record as having said is not tough enough on the company.

Japan predicts 5.2pc growth

The Japanese prime minister, Mr Zenko Sukuzi, said the target of 5.2 per cent economic growth for the year beginning next April was attainable through promotion of domestic demand.

Private sector economic activity would be promoted by last month's cut in the official discount rate to 5.5 per cent and budgetary measures to accelerate public works, he said at a press conference. Private organizations have estimated Japan's economic growth will be about 1 per cent below the government target.

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Outsider in Lufthansa succession battle

Dr Herbert Culmann (left), the chairman of the five-man executive board which runs Lufthansa, the West German airline, is expected to retire in 1983, and the choice of his successor could fall on an outsider, Herr Heinz Ruhbau (right), the Under-Secretary of State for Transport in the Federal Government (writes Arthur Reed).

The succession is being eagerly watched by German political circles and the airline industry throughout the world.

Dr Culmann favours another member of the airline's board, Herr Reinhardt Abraham, Lufthansa's technical director who, for many years, has had a major say on which types of new airlines the company should buy. He is an able airline professional, and his selection would have the backing of a large proportion of the Lufthansa staff.

But the prospect of Herr Ruhbau's candidature has produced considerable fluttering within the Lufthansa dovetail, including several letters of protest from the airline's workers, among them, middle management, pilots, and cabin attendants.

Herr Ruhbau is an efficient, able civil servant in his late 40's who is renowned for a lack of personality and for behaviour which sometimes borders on the arrogant.

With a trade union background he is reputed to be the candidate of Dr Walter Hesselbach, the chairman of the airline's supervisory board (which represents the shareholders), while the executive board runs the airline.

Dr Hesselbach is also an old trade unionist, and the feeling within the airline is that their is an element of solidarity in the promotion of Herr Ruhbau. The plan being canvassed is for Herr Ruhbau to become a member of the Lufthansa executive board early in 1982.

While orders in October and November were higher than in the previous corresponding period, collaboration arrangements concluded to-date are unlikely to have a significant effect on revenue until 1982-83.

Airports group new member

Mr Patrick Shovelton, 62, a former Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade who was chiefly responsible for the successful negotiations three years ago to open up air routes between Britain and the United States, has been appointed a part-time member of the British Airports Authority.

Petroleum demand cut

Demand for petroleum products in the United Kingdom fell by 5.3 per cent, or 9.3 per cent, in the first nine months of 1981, compared with the same period in 1980. At 52,275,947 tonnes, deliveries reached the lowest level since 1965.

Deliveries of fuel oil fell by 21.5 per cent, gas and diesel oil by nearly 10 per cent, while natural gas production fell by 1.9 per cent to 8,925 million therms.

When the prospectus was re-drafted, Mr Viall expected profits of around £335,000 pre-tax for this year.

But in the latest statement, made with advisers Tring Hall Securities which holds around 53 per cent of the shares, Mr Viall says it is clear the group would not meet the profits forecast for the year and that the results will show a substantial loss.

In addition, the company was not in a position to pay either the proposed gross half-time dividend of 1.425p or any final dividend.

Mobil setback on Marathon

Mobil Corp failed yesterday to win a court order blocking United States Steel Corp from buying Marathon Oil's stock next week.

Mobil was first rebuffed by a Federal district judge in Cleveland and then took its case to the 6th United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. But the appeals court did not act before closing for the new year's holiday.

Union reforms plan backed

Endorsement for the Government's proposals for industrial relations reform has come from the British Institute of Management in a letter to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Consumer rights

Avoiding pitfalls at the sales

For shoppers this is the period of peak stress, as the January sales throw thousands into a state of indecision. It is only a matter of whether one should rush to join the bullfight in the china shop before queuing for whatever jumble might be left on the fashion room floor. It is also, when you have actually laid hands on something you might have a use for, whether it will really prove a bargain buy or just another boo-boo.

This glossary cannot answer that question, but it may help to point some of the pitfalls, or offer reassurance about your rights.

Sale — The term implies that prices have been reduced, but is otherwise meaningless. Some sales are never-ending and in others the prices are just the same as before being charged before the sale began.

Westminster City Council have just failed with a prosecution against an Oxford Street "closing down" sale in which the shop's prices had not been reduced.

Today, more than a year after the evidence was collected and the charges laid, the shop is still trading, and "closing down".

Sale price — It follows that tickets which simply show a sale price give no guarantee that the goods are either cheap or reduced. A sale price, without further information, is just a price, though legally it should be lower than what was charged before.

Previous price — You can always ask what it was, if it is not shown. But beware. It need not mean very much. Under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 the previous price should be one at which the goods were on offer for at least 28 consecutive days in the previous six months.

But it is perfectly legal for shops to display previous prices they quote have not necessarily been charged so long, or at all. Such simple disclaimers are now widely used, even by the best shops.

Under the Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order 1979 any previous price quoted

must have been charged at least once. The trouble with this is that no trading standards officer has yet found a way of proving that it has not been, so the provision is unenforceable.

Special price — Another meaningless, though potentially illegal, phrase. Treat it as meaning only "price".

Special purchase — Fair warning that the goods really are not reduced, but may be manufacturers' surpluses, rejects, or cheaper lines commissioned to go into the sale. They may still be good value.

Seconds — Goods with minor defects. Ask to have the faults pointed out if they are not apparent. Inspect any seconds sold in boxes, because you may be assumed to know about the defects after they have been drawn to your attention, and they may be more serious than you think.

Even goods sold as sub-standard must still be good enough to use. You cannot complain if an electric kettle sold as a second has a scratch, but you can if it does not boil water.

Shop-soiled — Similarly, shop-soiled goods may be grubby, and it is your risk whether the stains come out or not, but they should at least withstand cleaning in accordance with the instructions. If they shrink or fall apart you can demand your money back.

Refunds — You have the same rights under the Sale of Goods Act whether you buy in a sale or at other times, though you cannot expect seconds to be perfect, or complain about faults which you could have been expected to notice yourself.

Notices saying "No refunds on sale purchases", though still to be seen, are not only void under the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973, but also criminal under the Consumer Transactions (Restrictions on Statements) Order 1976.

No law can protect the bargain hunter from his own avarice or acquisitiveness.

Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Investment

Crystal ball gazing by the experts

"If I could forecast interest rates, I'd be enjoying my villa in the south of France", said the man from the Building Societies' Association when asked this week about the likely trend of mortgage interest rates during 1982. It may be an unhelpful answer but it is one that will be frustratingly familiar to housebuyers and investors who have found their finances dictated by spiralling interest rates in the past 12 months.

But as the New Year gets into stride it is more fruitful to pinpoint the financial direction 1982 will take, through the eyes of the experts.

Alan Cumming, chief general manager of the Woolwich, is hoping for a lower mortgage interest rate in 1982 but concedes this is unlikely before May. In any event, the depressed state of the economy and uncertainties over employment look like conspiring to create another sluggish year for the housing market. The BSA reckons average house prices in 1982 will be no more than 5 per cent, representing a real decline in the light of double figure inflation.

What looks far from sluggish is the outlook for the unit trust industry. Nineteen eighty-one has been a boom year with net new investment more than five times up on the previous year. According to Money Management and Planned Savings Magazine, performance honours for the 450 or so funds look certain to be won by Far East investing funds.

Interestingly, though, Audrey Head, who runs Hill Samuel's unit trusts, picks their new European fund to do best in 1982. This unfashionable view is based on sterling's over-valued strength against the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc, and also what she clearly regards as exciting investment opportunities in Norway where 25 per cent of the £3m fund has already been invested.

Audrey Head's second choice from the Hill Samuel stable is the Gilt fund. "Gilt", she says, "are ridiculously cheap because interest rates will fall although we've been saying that for a long time".

Over at Framlington, chairman Bill Stuttford takes a



Alan Cumming



Audrey Head



Bill Stuttford



Ian Maxwell Scott

bullish view of the United States market where, he says, "shares are much cheaper than in the United Kingdom" and should be bought while recession still grips the economy. Stuttford goes for Framlington's International Growth fund for capital appreciation but says he would not write off the United Kingdom market.

Hope for the United Kingdom economy is also held out by Graham Mann, private client partner of stockbrokers Grieson Grant. He says the nadir has been reached, and foresees investment opportunities among United Kingdom companies which have undergone a big slimming down operation.

According to Mann, gilts presently represent nothing more than a parking place for money which has not yet found a home in equity investments. Overseas, he looks to Japan, the United States and, slightly longer term, Australia whose natural resources will be in great demand once the recession shows real signs of ending.

Except for the very wealthy, he recommends overseas investment through the specialist unit trust route.

Ian Maxwell Scott of Scringleur Kemp-Gee, stockbrokers, is another expert whose crystal ball reveals overseas opportunities in 1982. Outside Europe, which he regards as limited, he too goes for Japan, the United

States and Australia. So it looks very much as if 1982 will witness an acceleration of the trend towards overseas investment by United Kingdom residents.

Rothschild's investment director Richard Katz says quite firmly that "1982 is a year to be out of sterling." In the 16 months since launch, Rothschild's currency fund has attracted more than £100m from private individuals wanting to invest in currencies. Unless you place more than £100,000 in the Rothschild Old Court fund, you make your own decisions on which of the 16 currencies you want to invest in, but Richard Katz's strong tip for 1982 is the Deutschmark. It is worth pointing out that you cannot invest in yen through the Rothschild fund.

The Japanese authorities have put up obstacles to prevent that big gap being filled.

With all this talk of investing in currencies and overseas equities, what is the risk of a re-introduction of exchange controls? Back to Graham Mann who reckons that is the last thing the present government wants. However, he concedes that if pre-election sentiment were to favour the return of a left-wing administration, it might become necessary to bring back controls to prevent a run on the pound. Even so, he points out that the dollar premium was something people lived with until 1979 and could do so again.

Apart from equities and currencies, you might be contemplating putting some money into commodities in anticipation of a boom in raw material prices as the world eases out of recession.

John Tiltson, chairman of Tiltson Commodities, points out that investors on the scent of a higher return than can be achieved through say, a building society have to be prepared to take bigger risks. So high risk/high reward is the name of the game here.

Tiltson's are currently bullish on all base metals

except tin. They also foresee some upside potential in coffee, but little scope for rises in cocoa and grains. If you do invest in commodities, be sure to ask your adviser searching questions about separation of his own and clients' funds. Co-mingling of monies can leave investors with very badly burned fingers, as the recent failure of M. L. Dordford has shown.

For the smaller investor, commodity investment can be made through a specialist United Kingdom unit trust (poor performers in 1981) or more speculatively, through one of the Channel Islands or Isle of Man funds.

Finally do not be tempted into the exotic realms of currencies, commodities and overseas equities before checking out the more plain Jane possibilities such as the "something for everyone" range of National Savings investments.

Peter Garland

In brief

Unit trusts competition next Saturday

Fancy yourself as something of a dab hand at investment? Next week we launch The Times Unit Trust Competition in conjunction with BBC 2 Television's Money Programme, when you will have the opportunity to pit your wits against the experts and if you win, appear on television.

Competitors will be invited to pick three unit trusts which they believe will perform best in 1982. There will be a prize-winners lunch when the winners will meet the experts and receive their award. The experts taking part are five unit trust consultants who earn their living by advising investors which unit trusts to buy — and when to sell them.

Full details, entry form, and last year's unit trust performance table will be published in The Times next Saturday, January 9, and on BBC 2 television's Money Programme which goes out at 6.30 pm on Sunday, January 10.

Nationwide

Yet another building society reports virtually static house prices during 1981. Nationwide's latest bulletin shows that house prices overall are now only 1 per cent higher than a year ago. During 1981 house prices rose slightly in the first two quarters, remained steady in the third, before falling back in the fourth quarter. Prices fell on average by 2 per cent in the last three months of 1981.

Bank charges

NatWest Bank is putting up charges from January 1 on personal current accounts. Customers who maintain a minimum credit balance of £50 will continue to receive free banking. But those who allow their balance to fall below this threshold will be charged 20p for debit items such as cheque payments with only 18p in the past. But the charge for "automated items" — direct debits, standing orders and cash dispenser transactions will remain at 12p. The national interest paid on current account balances is to be reduced by 0.5 per cent from 12 per cent to 11.5 per cent for those who are not entitled to free banking.

Bank	Current	Overdraft	Interest
NatWest	£50-100	20p	11.5%
Barclays	£50-100	20p	10.5%
Midland	£100-150	20p	8%
Lloyds	£100-150	20p	11.5%
Williams & Glyn's	£100-150	20p	7%

Reassurance

The British Insurance Association offers reassurance to householders with household insurance policies. "Most household insurance cover damage by flood and storm (although the policyholder may have to pay the first £15 of buildings claims). Where spoilage of food in domestic freezers caused by accidental power failure has occurred, BIA advises householders to check if their contents policy covers this risk. Comprehensive motor policies cover flood and storm damage.

"To help speed up claims handling, policyholders who have suffered damage in recent winter weather should contact their insurance company, broker or agent as soon as reasonably possible," says the BIA. "Temporary measures which are urgently necessary to protect the insured property from further damage may be carried out straight away — a careful record should be kept of these expenses."

VIP Plan

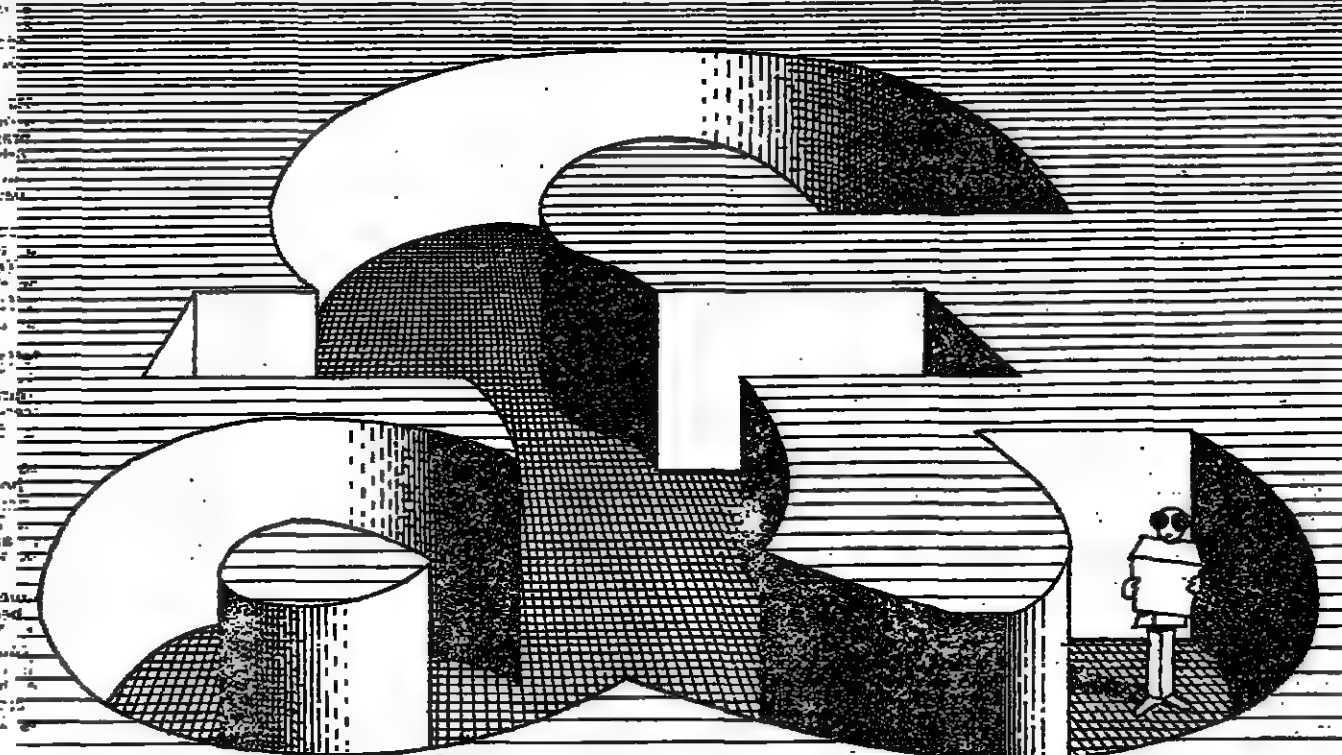
A pension scheme for key employees and directors is being launched by the Royal Exchange. Called the VIP Plan (Versatile Individual Pensions), employers will have complete freedom to choose which employees to include and what retirement and death-in-service benefits to provide for each. The benefits can be expressed either as specific amounts of pension or as a cash fund to be used to buy benefits. Different retirement dates, with and without profit benefits, contributory and non-contributory arrangements and differing renewal dates can be accommodated in the same plan.

Unit Trust	Value
1. Hill Samuel Far East	£169.80
2. Overseas Topical	£144.20
3. Aberdeen Eastern & Internal	£143.80
4. S. & J. Japan Growth	£139.50
5. Henderson Japan	£136.90
6. T. & C. Japan	£136.50
7. Target Pacific	£136.50
8. S. & J. Japan and Overseas	£136.10
9. Henderson Far Eastern	£135.80
10. Midland Dragon Japan	£134.80

Source: Planned Savings Magazine

Adrienne Gleeson

DON'T TRAP YOUR CAPITAL



A GENUINE DILEMMA

The start of a New Year is a good time to think about your investment portfolio. What to buy what to sell and where to look for new fresh opportunities. It is like deciding upon a unit trust, then the choice facing you is huge. Unit trusts now cover most of the world's stock markets and many different investment sectors. But to rely solely on stock markets could also be a trap. Nowadays currency considerations are frequently as important as stock market considerations. For example, the generally good performance recently of the Far Eastern fund over as much, in many cases, to the appreciation of the Yen as it does to the Japanese stock market. The decision is not easy.

AN ALTERNATIVE

There is another way it offers you a complete portfolio in itself, which is selected, organized and continuously managed by expert full time professionals. Chieftain International Trust.

OFFER OF UNITS

The aim of Chieftain International is to achieve long term capital growth from investment opportunities wherever in the world they occur. No other international fund has been more successful over the last two years. £1000 invested on 31st December 1979 now stands at £1794. Units are on offer at 54.0p.

MARKET CONCENTRATION

Chieftain International concentrates mainly on the sectors and countries the managers favour rather than spreading widely and thinly across too broad a portfolio. It means that when conditions change this fund can and does move accordingly and positively. An example of this was seen in 1980 when over 65 per cent of the fund was invested in Australia.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. Until 9th January 1982 Chieftain International units will be available at a fixed price of 54.0p each to give an estimated current gross yield of 1.40% p.a. Thereafter units can be bought or sold at the daily calculated offer and bid prices. The offer will close if the underlying price of units should differ from the fixed price by more than 2 1/2%.



CHIEFTAIN

Chieftain Trust Managers
Chieftain House, 11 New Street, London EC2M 4TP Tel. 01 283 3933

APPLICATION FORM

To Chieftain Trust Managers Limited, Chieftain House, 11 New Street, London EC2M 4TP.
I/We would like to buy Chieftain International Trust units to the value of £1000 at 54.0p each (Minimum £500).
A statement payable to Chieftain Trust Managers Limited is enclosed.
I/We declare that I am/are over 18.
Tick ☐ if you want maximum growth by re-investment of net income.
Tick ☐ if you want to invest monthly.
Tick ☐ if you would like details of our Share Exchange Plan.

Surname Mr/Ms/Ms:
First Name(s) in full:
Address:
Signature:

Signature:

Signature:

Signature:

Signature:

Signature:

Signature:

Signature:

In October and November almost all of this was watched as Japan recovered when world markets fell last September when the fund was already 30 per cent in cash had under 10 per cent in Hong Kong and Australia and nothing in Singapore, the worst affected markets. The managers have recently begun to move back into Australia.

ACTIVE POLICY
Currently the portfolio is heavily weighted toward Japan (33%) and Australia (38%). With no exchange control and no capital gains tax within the trust it is far easier and much more inexpensive for Chieftain managers to follow this highly active investment policy than it would be for any individual.

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

This style of management has provided a powerful performance record. Since Chieftain International was launched in November 1976 the offer price of units has risen by 116% by comparison the FT Ordinary Share Index has risen by 70% and in sterling terms the Tokyo New Stock Exchange Index is up by 89% and the Dow Jones Industrial Average down by 21%.

INTO THE FUTURE

With no restrictive commitment to any sector or any market anywhere in the world, Chieftain International is well placed to continue to produce long term growth year after year. It will change as market conditions change. This trust, in effect, offers you a complete discretionary managed portfolio service. It means that you can let Chieftain do the worrying for you.

ACTION NOW

If long term growth is your investment goal and you like the proven performance of Chieftain then complete this application form and return.

Mrs June Darling and her daughter Leah who had an unfortunate experience.

Insurance

Don't cut holiday cover

An estimated seven million people are expected to take a package holiday abroad in 1982 compared with just over six million in 1981 and the tour firms are gearing up accordingly.

Thomson's direct selling subsidiary, Portland Holidays, has, for example, planned an 80 per cent increase in capacity over its 1981 total of 70,000 holidays — so there should be some bargains around.

January is traditionally the time for planning summer holidays and with the average holiday cost now at £1,000 or more, it is worth spending some time to buy wisely.

There is however one expense on which you cannot afford to economize — insurance. Last year the British Insurance Association says that some 100,000 claims, worth a total of £13.5m were made under "loss of deposit" cover alone.

And if this hasn't convinced you, bear in mind the experience of Mrs June Darling and her daughter Leah, whose holiday turned into a nightmare, redeemed only by the fact that they had proper holiday insurance.

Mrs Darling, her husband Brian, son Tom and 17-year-old daughter Leah flew to Athens last August with Budget Tours for a two-week holiday at the Alexander Beach Hotel.

Three days later Leah was entering a lift which ran from the beach to the hotel when someone apparently

pressed the call button at the hotel end. She was trapped in a 6 inch gap between the lift and the shaft and was dragged several feet before the lift rose clear of the landing stage and she fell 15 feet into a pit.

The outcome was that Leah spent five days in hospital in Salonika having received only emergency treatment, before she was eventually flown home by ambulance.

She had suffered a fractured pelvis — broken in three places — internal bruising and bleeding, and massive abrasions to the hips, thighs and shoulders.

Leah is now almost fully recovered, clearly everybody's first concern. Without insurance, however, the family would now be facing huge financial difficulties on top of the trauma of the accident.

The Darlings fortunately had bought ABTA's Extrasure holiday insurance which gave them up to £250,000 per person medical expenses cover — enough to cover their costs. ABTA has recently doubled this to £100,000 for the United States and Canada.

One factor to emerge from the Darlings' experience is the importance of a 24-hour emergency line to the insurer. "The insurance people were marvellous," Mrs Darling says. "They confirmed that everything would be covered". Her only criticism was that they hadn't mentioned "the magic words" air

"The important thing is to have the certificate of insurance with you — preferably stapled in your passport," she recommends, and makes you insure with a company that has an emergency phone number.

The standard holiday insurance package provides £50,000 medical expenses cover, cancellation cover of around £750, personal effects cover of £500 to £750, personal accident benefit of £5,000 and personal liability cover of £250,000.

NatWest charges £7.50 for 8-17 days cover in Europe, £15 worldwide, and policies can be bought in any of the bank's branches. Members of BUPA can buy worldwide medical expenses cover only of £50,000 for 16 days for £14.50 with general holiday insurance as an optional extra.

Insurance broker J. Perry offers a variety of schemes, all with the benefit of Perry International Rescue Service, a 24-hour emergency facility. And Europ Assistance has perhaps the longest experience in emergency services with a 24-hour manned telephone line and ambulances on instant call.

The Pru has recently entered the market offering a new Travelwise policy developed from a successful scheme run for Thomas Cook. For standard benefits the charge is £8 for 17 days cover in Europe, £15 worldwide.

Lorna Bourke

Unit trusts

Eastern Promise paid off for unit trust investors last year. Trusts invested in the Far East in general, and in Japan in particular, produced by far the best performance of 1981; and Hill Samuel's Far East Fund, which was only launched in January 1980, celebrates its first birthday by putting up the best performance of all.

But it wasn't a vintage year for any unit trust investors. Even allowing for reinvested income, the money invested in the Hill Samuel fund was worth 56.8 per cent more at

the end of the year than it had been at the beginning; and none of the other leaders produced profits of more than 45 per cent.

But if the 100 per cent-plus gains of previous years were missing, so were the disasters. Units in the worst performer of 1981, M. & C's Australasian fund, were worth 30 per cent less at the end of the year than they had been at the beginning; and holders in four fifths of all trusts ended up at break-even (before allowing for the 12 per cent increase in the RPI) or better.

While it may not be much consolation to the losers looking back, their trusts are among the most promising candidates for the top spots in 1982. This is because the bottom twenty performers, with three exceptions, are all commodity, energy or gold related trusts and given either a revival of the world economy or a deterioration of the political situation, they could all boom this year. Folk wisdom, which says that last year's worst performers might well be this year's best, was proved wrong in the course of 1981, but that could be the exception that proves the rule.

EDITED BY LORNA BOURKE Cricket

Let children count the pennies while parents watch the pounds

Harassed parents once again face the harrowing post-Christmas battle of separating offspring from Auntie's Christmas cheque to prevent it being squandered on Space Invaders.

It is difficult enough to persuade adults to save — children generally are worse. The usual compromise is to tempt the child with the prospect of a big win on Premium Bonds, which also solves the problem of what to do about a child's tax situation. Few parents understand the complexities of taxation — even fewer children as is illustrated by the delightful letter from reader, Anthony Mayer. Anthony seems to be unaware that he may well be able to reclaim the tax deducted at source from his dividend payments.

Children are entitled to income of their own — both earned and investment income — though if this is in excess of the personal allowance (£1,375 for 1981-82) they will pay tax in the same way as any adult.

But there is a potential pitfall. If the income is derived from investments given by a parent, then it may be treated as the income of the parent and taxed at the parent's marginal rate.

The exception to this is if the child is either married or over 18, or if the child's investment income which would otherwise be treated as the parent's is less than £5.

So where should the child invest? If the child pays no tax, a compromise which provides the child with pocket money but leaves the original sum untouched and with a built in, tax-free capital gain, is to buy gilts. Something like Treasury 13%, 1990 at present yields about 15 per cent, can be bought for about £86 for each £100 of stock and will be redeemed in 1990 at £100 with a

13 December 29 Wheatland
Hoydon Wick
Swindon SN2
3RL

Dear Sir
I am complaining about the
Tax on my ICI shares. I
Should get £8.64 but I am Taxed
£3.49 Which leaves me with
£5.15. I am only 7 years old.
IT IS NOT FAIR!

yours Sincerely

Anthony Mayer



cent and the certificates can be cashed in, plus the indexed-linked increase after one year. The present twenty-third issue NS certificates offer 10.5 per cent tax free over the five year term.

If aggregation with parents' income is not a problem but the child is a tax payer, then a building society extra interest account is a trouble-free solution. You can get up to 12 per cent net of basic rate tax from societies like Leamington Spa and others — though you need to look at the withdrawal penalties.

You could try something more adventurous? These days older children are encouraged to take an interest in investment — very often by their school. Williams & Glyn's Bank runs an annual "stockpiller" investment competition where school teams compete to achieve the greatest capital gain on a portfolio of shares.

Unit trusts are the obvious answer because they give a spread of shares for a relatively small outlay. Minimum investment is usually £250 though in some cases it may be higher. There is no shortage of professional advisers anxious to give you the benefit of their opinions though a sensible course is to compare two or three and be afraid to go to a stockbroker — even with relatively small sums. If you cannot make up your mind, go to one of the unit trust groups with a good reputation and a range of trusts and ask which of their funds they recommend.

Unit trusts will, however, leave you with Anthony Mayer's problem — tax deducted at source will have to be reclaimed if the child is a non-taxpayer.

Stock markets

Second-line shares provide some interest

Still disguising the fact that there was barely enough turnover to constitute a "dawn raid" the stock market ended 1981 on a relatively firm note on New Year's Eve.

The FT Index ended the day with a modest rise of 1.6 at 530.4 compared with the figure of 474.5 at which it stood at exactly a year ago. However, brushing this aside, interest remained at low ebb and the day may not be too far off when the Stock Exchange Council may be forced to consider curtailing trading at about midday, as is the case on Christmas Eve.

Interest was again focused on the second-line stock where bids and bid speculation provided some short-term relief once the insti-

tutions had finally balanced the books. The gilt-edged market also had little to shout about, with turnover down to a trickle and clearly reflected in an unchanged price list in spite of Wednesday's announcement of a new £500m tranche of gilt-edged stock designed for higher tax-payers.

The Bank Organisation was again active, rising 5p to 182p, before closing unchanged at 177p, amid further speculative support. The market still believes that a possible bid from its partner, Xerox Corporation, may still be forthcoming at about 200p a share, valuing Bank at over £400m.

The tea plantation sector, a firm favourite among bid speculators in 1981, returned to the lime-light with New Sylhet leaping 40p to 215p. A statement from the company said it had received an approach which could result in a full-scale bid and advised shareholders to sit tight.

Meanwhile, RIT has failed in its attempt to gain control of Esperanza, with its offer of 13p receiving acceptance totalling only 0.8 per cent. Shares of Esperanza firmed 1p to 141p.

Despite denials of a bid, Brunning Group again made headway, rising a further 3p to 53p, while bid hopes also picked another 3p on John Finlan at 145p.

Moss Engineering, the subject of a recent successful dawn raid for 13.3 per cent of the shares by the private civil engineer, Biwater, improved another 3p to 109p on completion of a bid in the New

Year, if the two parties can agree on a price.

Coats Patons remained clearly excited by the recent acquisition of a 6 per cent stake by the Kuwait Investment Office and hardened 4p to 60p in stores. Gieves, of No 1 Saville Row, leapt 6p to 37p, still on the back of Austin Reed's decision to bid for the majority of Castlemead's stake, amounting to 6.1 per cent of the equity.

Ward & Goldstone expanded 2p to 114p after the decision to sell its troublesome Irish interests and recovery hopes also provided a lift to Stobart & Pitt, 5p to 70p.

It was left until New Year's Eve for Euroflame, a recent convert to the unlisted securities market, to announce that it had fallen short of its profit forecast, which lopped 6p from the price at 10p. Still reflecting recent profits, Watson & Philip rose 6p to 56p and Philip Harris fell by a similar amount to 100p.

In properties, London Store Properties fell 3p to 136p on rumors that the company had bought McLeod Russell's stake of 19.4 per cent.

Sangers improved 3p to 41p, excited by the news that C. Morris had picked up a stake of 5.9 per cent and immediately led to speculation of a possible bid.

Breweries had Scottish & Newcastle 4p dearer at 51p, amid reports of further keen buying. For some weeks now the group has been tipped as a possible takeover candidate

with a United States tobacco giant already having denied any interest in a possible bid. On the other hand, Matthew Brown held steady at 156p on confirmation that 84 per cent of the shares from its recent £4.65m rights issue had been taken up.

Jenks & Cattel slipped another 3p to 41p after receiving the official go-ahead from shareholders to make available the extra shares to complete the purchase of the Elliott Group of Peterborough.

Leading industrialists finished the day in mixed fashion, with stock shortages again supporting several of the more fancied companies. Blue Circle rose 4p to 506p, ICI to 292p, Boverat 4p to 222p and O D'f'd 3p to 128p.

The investments also continued to extend its recent rally following the closure of British Aluminium's loss-making Invergordon smelting plant, in which it holds a 58 per cent stake, by rising 2p to 121p.

Equity turnover on December 30, 566,461m (8,620 bargains). Active stocks on Thursday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: P. Harris, Rank Org. Ward & Goldstone, Coats Patons, Westland Aircraft, Coats Patons, P & O D'f'd, Ocean Transport, Nat West Bank, Midland Bank, Lloyds Bank, Jenks & Cattel and Boverat.

Traded Options: Total contracts amounted to 835 with calls in P & O amounting to 221.

What sectors will do well in 1982?

Well-managed companies that have done well despite the recession and takeover victims have provided some of the juiciest pickings for investors over the past year.

For the benefit of lesser mortals who do not enjoy the gift of such precise premonition, we have drawn up a list of some of the major sectors of the stock market to see how they have performed over the last twelve months and whether this provides

any clues about how they will do in 1982.

After two years, outperforming almost everything in sight, oil shares fell from grace last year in no uncertain terms. With the oil glut putting a brake on crude prices, investors recognized that many shares, especially the speculative secondary counters, had run too far ahead of the game and down came their share values with a bump. Most stockbrokers are still taking a cautious line with the sector.

Confounding the maxim that what goes up must come down, electricals have defied gravity for the second year running, with their 31 per cent gain over the year, the best in the stock market. The likes of Plessey and Racal, has been one of the few to show any worthwhile profits increase.

Financial shares led the way in 1981, on hopes of lower interest rates. But apart from the clearing banks, which gain most from rising interest rates, the sector has been one of the laggards in 1981 with discount houses, several of whom reported losses last year, 15 per cent down.

High interest rates also kept property in the shadows. Otherwise the more were those sectors where investors expected the elusive economic recovery to transform profits. In the event, those hopes were too early for textiles, engineering and almost the whole capital goods sectors. But even without any upturn in the economy this year, those sectors are guaranteed a sharp profits recovery after the way they have had to cut costs and shut down unproductive plants.

FT-Actuaries Index

Sector	High	Low	% change over the year
Electricals	1,266.1	888.1	+31
Mechanical engineering	230.3	162.5	+12
Breweries	325.1	244.4	+3
Food Manufacturing	277.9	204.2	+25
Stores	294.1	211.9	+3
Textiles	171.7	122.4	+23
Chemicals	320.0	235.4	+1
Shipping	824.8	430.2	+8
Oil	828.5	589	+19
Banks	291.8	220.8	+16
Composite Insurance	180.1	142.1	+16
Merchant banks	179.4	127.5	+5
Property	517.8	377.1	+2
FT-30 share	597.3	448	+12

Source: dataSTREAM International.

BIRMINGHAM District Council

Floating Rate Stock 1983/85

for the six months from 3rd January 1982 to 31 July 1982

the interest rate on the above stock will be 10.625% per annum

Morgan Grenfell & Co Limited

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14 1/4%
Barclays	14 1/4%
BCCI	14 1/4%
Consolidated Crds.	15 %
C. Hoare & Co	14 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	14 1/4%
Midland Bank	14 1/4%
Nat Westminster	14 1/4%
TSB	14 1/4%
Williams & Glyn's	14 1/4%

* 7 days deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12% overdrafts on £10,000 and over

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovell Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	1981/82	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield %	Actual	P/E	Full Yr
118	108	ABI Hedges 10% CULS	118	+1	10.0	8.5	—	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	69	+1	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2	—
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	5.6	3.8	8.5	—
309	17	Bardon Hill	200	+1	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8	—
104	85	Deborah Services	86	—	5.5	6.4	4.3	8.1	—
126	97	Frank Horsell	126	+1	6.4	5.1	11.4	23.3	—
68	39	Frederick Parker	68	—	1.7	2.5	29.6	—	—
76	46	George Blair	43	+1	—	—	—	—	—
182	98	IPC	97	—	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5	—
113	85	Jackson Group	98	+1	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0	—
139	108	James Burroughs	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.6	—
334	258	Robert Jenkins	260	+2	31.3	12.0	3.4	9.2	—
59	51	Scrutons "A"	57	+1	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9	—
115	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	+1	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9	—
115	20	Twinkl Ord	139	+4	—	—	—	—	—
30	66	Twinklco ULS	74	+1	15.0	30.8	—	—	—
44	29	Uniclock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.3	—
183	77	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0	—
262	232	W. S. Yeates	214	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.2	—

Prices now available on Prestel Page 48146

Fletcher and Botham plug the leaks

From Richard Streeton Calcutta, Jan 1

England were indebted to Fletcher and Botham for surviving these sundry droughts when the fourth Test match with India began here today. By the close England were 198 for five and had probably left themselves safe from defeat.

On paper there might seem to be an uncanny numerical resemblance to the barren first days at Bangalore and Delhi: in reality England may well have taken a firm grip on the match by overcoming the capriciousness of a pitch whose lasting properties are open to doubt. India are going to find it hard work to make any sort of score in the fourth innings.

Fletcher followed his third consecutive winning of the toss with an innings of great character and skill. England were 68 for three as Gooch lifted Yadav for lunch; the bowler was not so much rocking as leaking badly. For the remaining three hours and a half England's captain summoned all his experience and ability to thwart the bowlers. By tea he was only 20; by the close he was 46 and had avoided all serious error.

In a sense it was more an occasion to acknowledge a new Botham. Without losing any opportunity to strike the ball he accepted the need to get his head down and reject any temptation for rash or irresponsible action. Not once did he look likely to lose patience and no bar could have seemed broader or straighter than the one he laid down for the Indian attack. Botham has already played several remarkable innings for England, but this one by its maturity and dedication added a new dimension to his known ability.

Fletcher and Botham added 52 in 31 overs together in what is going to be a low scoring game. The multitude of more than 80,000 in this superb open stadium were unusually quiet for most of the day, completely absorbed in the gripping struggle between bat and ball. The wicket was far from ideal, it needed and the quicker bowlers often got the ball to slide; the slower bowlers straightened a line and came through at the end.

There were inevitable pangs of regret when it was learned that England had shirked including five bowlers, with the consequent loss of their last wicket before next Tuesday the selectors may be proved right. At least Embury on hand with under-20s to replace the missing batsmen to the disconcerting pitch. India, as expected, included Yadav, an off-spinner, and gave little away in the field with two brilliant slip catches helping to bring wickets.

At the start it was as if Boycott, with all the innate sixth sense of the great player, knew there was trouble ahead. He on-drove Madan Lal's first ball for four,

played several aggressive hooks, one of which brought his boundary off Kapil Dev, and generally played an untypical innings. Both Boycott and Gavaskar edged sundry balls that left them late as they pushed tentatively forward and in the first hour these two bulwarks of all England Test batting this series had gone.

There was a hint of consolation from the prospect of a stand between Gooch and Gower, who have never met shared a long stand together. It was not to be. Shastri came on to bowl the last over before lunch and from the final ball before the interval Gower cover-drove fiercely and gave Kirmani his third catch of the session.

After the interval Fletcher made an understandably cautious beginning, but Gooch was always trying to punch the ball hard, even if he did not regularly find three wickets. Gooch lifted Yadav for over mid-on and in the same over hit another four through the covers on the back foot.

The game overall, though, seemed a danger of slipping into the slow motion groove of the last two Tests. India had their fieldsmen spread wide and when their quicker men bowled, Madan Lal had one slip and Kapil Dev two.

The day's only ball change came after 42.1 overs with the score 88 for three. It wasted five minutes and with England taking only a run from 17 overs in the afternoon's first hour it was the dullest cricket of the day. Abruptly the tension returned as Gooch drove wildly at a short Doshi and was brilliantly caught right-handed with a reflex action by Vishwanath, the only slip.

Gooch had been in for three hours 20 minutes and hit only five fours, an indication of England's initial wariness. Botham received a tumultuous reception and before he had scored survived a sharp change to Srikanth's left hand at forward short leg against Kapil Dev. He took 10 runs from three balls in the same over and then settled down to play with a caution that was out of character with anything he has shown before on this tour. By tea England were 128 for four from 58 overs after four hours.

In the evening period Botham and Fletcher both took advantage of the occasional overpitched ball and each scored two fours from separate overs by Yadav. For the first time Botham was starting to make batting look uncomplicated. Fletcher received one ball from Shastri that reared but any momentary alarm he felt was doubtless offset by the knowledge that India would be batting last.

With England 177 for four, India took the new ball straightaway in the fifth over and in Kapil Dev's second over with Botham was out. He drove against a ball that swung away from the stumps and was dismissed by Gavaskar at second slip to hold at the second attempt, a mar-



Botham: added a new dimension to his known ability.

vellous effort. Botham had been in 115 minutes and hit six fours. Underwood survived the final quarter of an hour as night watchman and at the close, as the players left the field, some 200 policemen with riot shields moved on to protect the square. It was the final dramatic touch to an enthralling day.

Some 200 students demonstrated outside the hotel where England are staying on New Year's Eve protesting about the presence of Boycott and Cook. They carried anti-apartheid banners and after handing in a letter to the tour manager, Ramon Subbe Row, were dispersed by police using lathi sticks.

A lot less boring than Bangalore

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent Sydney, Jan 1

Flying across India on Wednesday—in the time that it takes over there to bowl perhaps a dozen overs—it felt profoundly relieved to have been spared the ordeal of watching England's last two Test matches. When before, I wondered, could I side one down in a series have been declared, as England did before the first Test, that they were playing for a draw alone against such mercurial opponents. Here tomorrow, when Australia meet West Indies in the second of their three matches, things should be different.

Except in New Zealand when, surprisingly, they lost a short series and when they were without their Packer players, West Indies have not been beaten since 1975-76. Then, as now, they came straight to Sydney after being defeated in Melbourne. They were, in fact, on the point of going completely to pieces, which left Clive Lloyd then in his early days as captain, nonplussed.

The remedy, they decided, was to develop an unorthodox style of fast bowling which they have done to great effect. When they have been in need of runs, Richards has almost always been invariably. That they lost in New Zealand was because he was not there; that they were beaten in Melbourne was because he failed. To be here to see him, and their mercurial test is a great joy and should be a lot less boring than Bangalore.

In Melbourne the two best batsmen in the world, Richards and Chappell, met respectively two two and ought and ought and etc. We should be in for a great game, Chappell says, hinting that playing against the West Indian fast bowlers, stung by defeat, might prove to be only moderately enjoyable.

Meanwhile, Tony Greig, now the immaculate chairman of a company of insurance brokers, is to be heard and seen on television, and at the Adelaide Oval, South Australia are to be seen in the stands, and light blue pads, bowled to with a white ball by Victorians in yellow trousers. Mr Packer's influence lingers on.

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 110, Cleveland Cavaliers 97. Los Angeles Lakers 119, San Diego Clippers 54. Boston Celtics 110, Milwaukee Bucks 107. Washington Bullets 105, San Antonio Spurs 92. Kansas City Kings 110, Denver Nuggets 110. Boston Celtics 110, Philadelphia 76ers 102. Seattle SuperSonics 92.

Ice hockey

WORLD JUNIOR TOURNAMENT: Finland 4, Sweden 3. Czechoslovakia 3, West Germany 1. Finland 8, Soviet Union 3. SPENGLER CUP: Spartak Moscow 8, Minnesota University Gophers 1. FINAL STANDING: Soviet Union 1, Czechoslovakia 2, Finland 3, West Germany 4.

National League

THURSDAY: Toronto Maple Leafs 5, Montreal Canadiens 3. Boston Bruins 4, New York Islanders 3. Pittsburgh Penguins 4, Philadelphia Flyers 3. New York Rangers 4, Washington Capitals 3. St Louis Blues 4, Chicago Blackhawks 3. Dallas Stars 4, San Jose Sharks 3. Los Angeles Kings 4, Vancouver Canucks 3. Philadelphia Flyers 4, Minnesota Gophers 3.

Football

THE FA Cup: Ipswich Town 1, Luton Town 0. Tottenham Hotspur 1, Reading 0. Portsmouth 1, Norwich City 0. Ipswich Town 1, Luton Town 0. Tottenham Hotspur 1, Reading 0. Portsmouth 1, Norwich City 0.

Cyclo-cross

LUKEMBOURG: 20.3km race: 1. W. W. 2. J. 3. S. 4. D. 5. C. 6. B. 7. A. 8. S. 9. D. 10. C. 11. A. 12. S. 13. D. 14. C. 15. A. 16. S. 17. D. 18. C. 19. A. 20. S. 21. D. 22. C. 23. A. 24. S. 25. D. 26. C. 27. A. 28. S. 29. D. 30. C. 31. A. 32. S. 33. D. 34. C. 35. A. 36. S. 37. D. 38. C. 39. A. 40. S. 41. D. 42. C. 43. A. 44. S. 45. D. 46. C. 47. A. 48. S. 49. D. 50. C. 51. A. 52. S. 53. D. 54. C. 55. A. 56. S. 57. D. 58. C. 59. A. 60. S. 61. D. 62. C. 63. A. 64. S. 65. D. 66. C. 67. A. 68. S. 69. D. 70. C. 71. A. 72. S. 73. D. 74. C. 75. A. 76. S. 77. D. 78. C. 79. A. 80. S. 81. D. 82. C. 83. A. 84. S. 85. D. 86. C. 87. A. 88. S. 89. D. 90. C. 91. A. 92. S. 93. D. 94. C. 95. A. 96. S. 97. D. 98. C. 99. A. 100. S. 101. D. 102. C. 103. A. 104. S. 105. D. 106. C. 107. A. 108. S. 109. D. 110. C. 111. A. 112. S. 113. D. 114. C. 115. A. 116. S. 117. D. 118. C. 119. A. 120. S. 121. D. 122. C. 123. A. 124. S. 125. D. 126. C. 127. A. 128. S. 129. D. 130. C. 131. A. 132. S. 133. D. 134. C. 135. A. 136. S. 137. D. 138. C. 139. A. 140. S. 141. D. 142. C. 143. A. 144. S. 145. D. 146. C. 147. A. 148. S. 149. D. 150. C. 151. A. 152. S. 153. D. 154. C. 155. A. 156. S. 157. D. 158. C. 159. A. 160. S. 161. D. 162. C. 163. A. 164. S. 165. D. 166. C. 167. A. 168. S. 169. D. 170. C. 171. A. 172. S. 173. D. 174. C. 175. A. 176. S. 177. D. 178. C. 179. A. 180. S. 181. D. 182. C. 183. A. 184

Enforced rest no help to England

flowing game and another to have the money to do it. Until the latest

S. A. Williams (Sydney).
 S. P. Foldes (Sydney).
 M. E. Loefer (Brisbane).
 Captain (Brisbane).
 R. G. Gould (Brisbane).
 M. J. Martin (Sydney).
 S. P. P. (Sydney).
 S. P. (Brisbane).
 A. A. Shaw (Brisbane).
 C. Roche (Brisbane).

England Australia

W. M. H. Riese	15	Full back	P. E. McLean	1
(Cambridge University)			(Brisbane)	
J. Carleton	14	Night wing	M. D. O'Connor	1
(Oxford)			(Brisbane)	
C. R. Woodward	13	Night centre	A. G. Slack	1
(Leicester)			(Brisbane)	
P. M. S. Lodge	12	Left centre	M. J. Finkler	1
(Liverpool)			(Sydney)	
M. A. C. Stenson	11	Left wing	B. J. Stoen	1
(Liverpool)			(Sydney)	
G. H. Davies	10	Stand-off	M. S. Ede	1
(Cambridge University)			(Sydney)	
G. Smith	9	Scrum half	R. S. Hipwell	1
(Sale)			(New Zealand)	
C. E. Smart	1	Prop	J. E. G. Meadows	1
(Newport)			(Newcastle)	
F. J. Wheeler	2	Hooker	M. C. Carberry	1
(Newcastle)			(Brisbane)	
G. Pearce	3	Prop	A. M. D'Arcy	1
(Northampton)			(Brisbane)	
N. C. Parsons	6	Flanker	G. Corrie	1
(Mossley)			(New Zealand)	
W. B. Beaumont*	4	Lock	P. W. McLean	1
(Sydney)			(Sydney)	
M. J. Coleclough	5	Lock	S. A. Williams	1
(Aldershot)			(Sydney)	
P. Winterbottom	7	Flanker	S. E. Egan*	1
(Huddersfield)			(Sydney)	
R. Bedford	8	No. 8	M. E. Egan*	1
(Bristol)			(Brisbane)	

Bedford check sequence of Welsh home victories

Gloucester's triumph more emphatic than it appears

SARACENS: S Hascock; S Miller
A Hartman; P Lytollis; P Kuzma
P Eggelson; F Steadman; C Roberts
N French; D Gloomer; A Kest; M
Peterson; A Dawson; J McGurt; M
Newcombe
Rosen; C J Statie (London
England)

Blackheath made to battle all the way by Saracens

SARACENS: S Hascock; S Miller
A Harnwell; P Lytollis; P Kuzma
P Eggleston; F Steadman; C Roberts
N French; D Gloomer; A Kest; M
Peterson; A Dawson; J McGurt; M
Newcombe
Rosen; C J Statie (London
England)

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm)		Conditions		Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	"C
	L	U	Piste	Off Piste			
Andermut	200	300	Good	Good	Fair	Snow	-15
Good snow, had visibility							
Andermut			Good	Crust	Fair	Snow	0
All lifts open							
Coatsworth	160	250	Good	Powder	Powder	Cloud	1
Excellent skiing conditions							
Darve	100	200	Good	Heavy	Good	Snow	-1
Good skiing but hills							
Flaxton	150	220	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	-2
Good snow above 2,000m							
Getstun	160	250	Good	Crust	Fair	Snow	-1
New sking on hard base							
Heale 2000	175	205	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	-5
Good skiing on							
Kilbith	50	120	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	0
Excellent outlook							
Nissan	110	150	Fair	Crust	Fair	Rain	6
We snow on hard base							
La Plagne			Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-2
Some lifts closed by wind							
St Anton	150	350	Fair	Heavy	Poor	Snow	3
Runs on lower slopes							
Tignes	220	220	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-5
Powder on crust							
Val d'Isere			Good	Powder	Good	Fine	0
Excellent skiing conditions							
Wengen	50	120	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	1
Good snow has improved							

Rugby League

Hull derby game likely to be postponed

Figure 1 consists of five scatter plots labeled (a) through (e). Each plot has 'Number of children' on the x-axis and 'Number of children in household' on the y-axis. The data points are represented by small circles. A solid regression line is drawn through the points in each plot, showing a positive correlation. The plots are arranged in a 2x3 grid, with (a) and (b) in the top row, and (c), (d), and (e) in the bottom row.

Kelly sets up victory

Football

Giants in traditional fear of the unknown

Rogers seasonal gift to Southend

Faces

Maradona will reign in Spain

Buckley opens

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person's face, heavily shadowed and grainy, appearing to be a negative or heavily processed image. The image is framed by a thick black border. The face is mostly obscured by deep shadows, with only the eyes and nose area being more visible due to the high contrast. The texture is very rough and noisy, typical of a low-quality photocopy or a heavily degraded scan.

Maradona: Pointing the way to greatness

to offers.

Coventry pair dropped fined

Taylor said: "His experience will be of immense value to us. This fellow is a real 'pro'."

Sport in brief

33 Export takes long way round to finish

Yesterday's

results

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION
WELSH CUP: Quarter-finals: Blackheath 8, Scunthorpe 8; Bristol 37, Clifton 0; Hyde 18, St Helens 7; Gloucester 27, Newport 21.
 Semi-finals: Cardiff 19, Newport 19; Cancelled; Ardsington Park v Whitby, postponed.
WELSH CUP: Second round: Newbridge 23, Aberystwyth 0; Newport 19, Cardiff 19; Blackheath 19, Scunthorpe 19; Pontypridd 19, Vale v Oswestry.
WELSH CUP: Third round: Middlesex Schools under-18 28, Eastern Counties Schools under-18 10 (12 goals); Oswestry 19, Cardiff 19.
THURSDAY'S RESULTS
FA CUP: Second round: Arsenal 2, Tottenham 2; Bolton 0, 0; Notts 0, 0.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Everton 4, Blackpool 1.
RUGBY UNION: Welsh Cup, second round: Cardiff 19, Newport 19; Blackheath 19, Scunthorpe 19; Pontypridd 19, Vale v Oswestry.



Auld lang syne: The Walesas together a year ago

The Walesas' Christmas — with one face missing

Continued from page 1

persuade him to appear on television for propaganda purposes, Mrs Walesa has interceded with workers on his behalf. Shortly before Christmas she told men at the Gdansk shipyard to end their strike. "My husband is still chairman of this union. Do nothing until he gives you

instructions", she said. And she complied. In a Sunday Times interview, he spoke of his wife and admitting that he was no saint, he said that he believed Danusia was the ideal woman for him. "Had I another wife, now I would be divorced or else killed with a kitchen knife. So I have no reason to betray her. Besides, we have six children. Doesn't it show that

we make love well. Much and to be far from her many weeks. Like I did recently. I get temptations. I told you that I am no saint".

Lech Walesa has continuously emphasized his religious convictions. "The church is for us a symbol of struggle", he said. He wears an image of the Black Virgin on his jacket and has been photographed carrying a picture of the Pope and the Black Virgin that hangs on the wall of their home.

Letter from Somerset

A coat of white for Fluffy's Volcano

Somerset is divided into three parts, as two forests, the recent invasion of Avon, which all Somerset people do, until it comes to paying the rates. There is a miss the forest, beautiful and remote part, surrounding the Brendon Hills. That is where the green hills of Somerset go sliding to the sea. There is the plain, more common, called the Levels, stretching from Wells to Taunton, give or take a hummock, always the first to be flooded. And there is the Somerset uplands, towards Bristol and Bath, which used to be considered the industrial part of the country, because it held the coalfield.

Although the last mine was closed nearly 10 years ago, you can still detect the differences between the agricultural and the industrial background. High Littleton, Somerset's highest point, has the ring of a mining village, not the coarseness of a chocolate-box cover. The accounts are sharper, the changes grimmer, built for business, not for decoration. Old Mr. Haden died last year, a veteran miner, a tough, genial old bird. His son is the village book-maker. One of his grandsons is an admirable local preacher. Now my own father began as a miner, up in Durdham, and became a person, so I can sense something of the tradition.

Father would have been shocked at the idea of "snaking a book", yet he would look after his brothers' whippers when asked. Whippers were the favourite wherever miners dwelt, and much money passed on their races. They were responsible for the sales, brought in the garden parties in the 30s, that the miners were claiming public assistance, starting their families, and buying stoves for their dogs. Our dog, Ducky, is mostly whippet, and can beat any dog in the village across the field in front of our cottage.

Alan Gibson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions
Victorian paintings, Roy Miles Gallery, 5 Duke Street, St James's, 10.30 to 1.
Exhibition and sale of football programmes from Second World War to today, Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, WC1, 10.30 to 4.

Spirit of Christmas, Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, E2, 10 to 6.
Recent prints by six British painters, Tate Gallery, 10 to 5.
Last chance to see
Photographs by Heather Angel, RFS National Centre of Photography, Octagon, Milson Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45.

Paintings, drawing, collages and textiles by Viv Manning and Mary Norden, Islington Central Library Gallery, 2 Fieldway Crescent, N5, 9 to 5.
Talks, lectures, films
Film about early phase of N African War and capture of Sidi Barrani, Bardia and Tobruk, Imperial War Museum, SE1, 3.
Light Entertainment, talk and demonstration about light, sight and sound by Anthony Wilson, for children aged 8 to 12, Science Museum, 3.
Talk for children on Christmas customs, Geoffrey Museum, Kingsland Road, E2, 2.30.
Iceland: hot underneath, cold on top and splitting through the middle, talk for young people and adults by Ron Robert, Geological Museum, Exhibition Road, SW7, 2.30.

Music
Concert, Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Guildhall, Bournemouth, 7.30.
Music of Vienna, conducted by Neeme Järvi, Birmingham Town Hall, 7.
London's Flying Start, all day talks and films, including "The First Aviation Meeting at Duxford", "The Magnificent Duck", and "The Flying Machine", both films at 11, and "Aspects of Aviation", film, at 2.30, at Museum of London, London Wall.

Wales
Roman London, meet Tower Hill Underground, 2.
Charles Dickens Walk, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30.

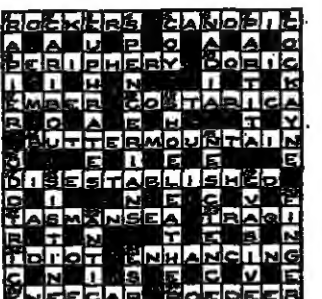
Exhibitions
Local artists exhibition, Castle Museum, Nottingham, 10 to 4.45.
Tribal Encounters, exhibition of ethnic objects collected by David Attenborough, Leicester Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester, 2 to 5.30.
Antiques and Collectors Fair, Bristol Exhibition Centre, Canon Road, Bristol, 10 to 5.
Antiques Fair, New Pavilion, Alexandra Palace, 12 to 6.
Great Japan Exhibition, part of the Edo period, 1500-1850, Royal Academy, 10 to 6.
The Kensingtons at Laventis, Imperial War Museum, 2 to 5.30.

Last chance to see
Sculpture by Frank Dobson, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 2 to 5.30.
Welsh Chess Championship, Angel Hotel, Cardiff, 2 to 7.
Paintings by Patrick Caulfield, Tate Gallery, 2 to 6, world, Art Gallery, 2 to 5.30.
Paintings by Patrick Caulfield, Tate Gallery, 2 to 6, world, Art Gallery, 2 to 5.30.

Solution of Puzzle No 15,718



Solution of Puzzle No 15,710

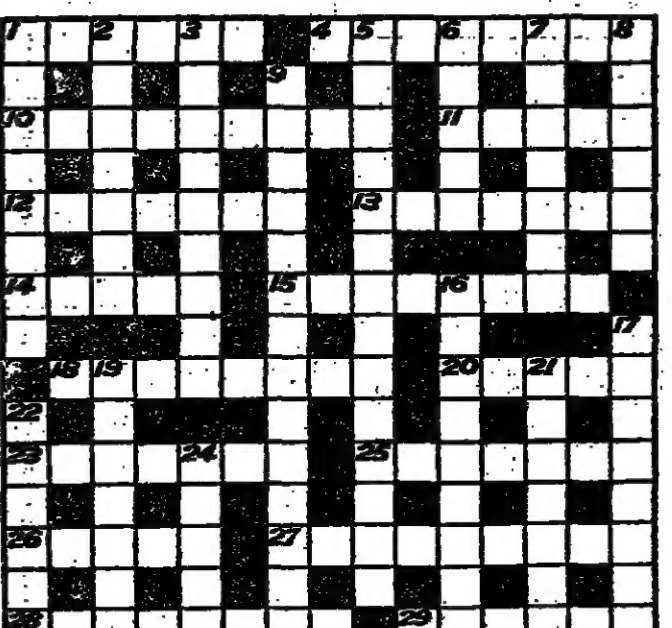


The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,719

A price of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Colney Street, London WC9 9YT. The winner end solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mrs G. M. Crum, 89 Hall Road, Norwich.

Name: _____

Address: _____



- ACROSS**
- Inclination is best up a skier? (6).
 - Governor has a shy sort of port? (6).
 - Shot from unattached shed? (6).
 - This key to Pithman phonetically? (5).
 - He had a complex relationship with his wife and mother? (7).
 - Artifact found in hole with components? (7).
 - Miss Christie takes direction to Scottish river town? (5).
 - This motor is no internal combustion engine? (6).
 - One causing the masses to be discontent? (5).
 - Run without being hit? (5).
 - Poor Sinbad wants high-class introduction to Arab ruler? (4).
 - Girl many love to tease? (5).
 - Supply with information free from prejudice? (9).
 - Landlord's right to remove locks? (6).
 - A way to change role of alcohol? (6).
- DOWN**
- Somewhat soothing, taking exam at the castle? (8).
 - Having suffered a walk-over (not Lucy's way)? (7).
 - The first drink is a revelation? (3-6).
 - Awkward issue in French speech? (6,8).
 - Potemkin's new order has no relation to rate of progress? (9).
 - Interested party's right to entice output? (7).
 - Fuller's character is deserving? (6).
 - But they were no consolation to the patient? (4,10).
 - Newman's bag? (9).
 - Previous was in college, that's the point? (8).
 - Funny-bone bordering on this? (11).
 - Tutor and Stuart London, meet Embankment Underground, 2.
 - Dickens' London, meet Tower Hill Underground, 11.
 - "Guests of the West End" meet Embankment Underground, 2.
 - Sherlock Holmes walk, meet Baker Street Underground, 2.
 - Historic pub walk—Thames-side, meet Blackfriars Underground, 7.30.
 - Beastly rag names Lily? (5).

Tomorrow

Exhibitions
Local artists exhibition, Castle Museum, Nottingham, 10 to 4.45.
Tribal Encounters, exhibition of ethnic objects collected by David Attenborough, Leicester Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester, 2 to 5.30.
Antiques and Collectors Fair, Bristol Exhibition Centre, Canon Road, Bristol, 10 to 5.
Antiques Fair, New Pavilion, Alexandra Palace, 12 to 6.
Great Japan Exhibition, part of the Edo period, 1500-1850, Royal Academy, 10 to 6.
The Kensingtons at Laventis, Imperial War Museum, 2 to 5.30.

Sporting fixtures

Football: FA Cup second and third rounds, third and fourth divisions, Scottish league, see page 21.
Rugby Union: England v Australia, Twickenham, 2.15. Club matches, see page 21.
Basketball: World invitation club tournament, Crystal Palace, 7.30.
Swimming: National heats, 12.30, 1.10.
International Darts, 2.30, 3.55.
International Rugby Union, 3.55.
International Basketball, 10.0, Match of the Day.

Heating bills

Old age pensioners receiving rent or rate rebates, and people receiving supplementary benefit or family income supplement, may be able to claim help with heating costs. Information leaflet, "Winter Heating Costs", from Distribution Unit, Information Division, Department of Energy, Thames House, SW1P 4QJ, or local Councils' Advice Bureau.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of motion. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving horizon.

YESTERDAY
Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud; F, fair; S, fog; R, rain; A, sun.

Today
Temperatures at midday today: C, cloud; F, fair; S, fog; R, rain; A, sun.



Around Britain

Station	Time	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
London	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Birmingham	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Manchester	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Cardiff	12.00	9.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Edinburgh	12.00	8.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Belfast	12.00	7.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Liverpool	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheffield	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Nottingham	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Leeds	12.00	13.0	SW	100	Drizzle
York	12.00	14.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	15.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheff Hallam	12.00	16.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	17.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	18.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	19.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	20.0	SW	100	Drizzle

Highest and lowest

Station	Time	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
London	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Birmingham	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Manchester	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Cardiff	12.00	9.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Edinburgh	12.00	8.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Belfast	12.00	7.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Liverpool	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheffield	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Nottingham	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Leeds	12.00	13.0	SW	100	Drizzle
York	12.00	14.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	15.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheff Hallam	12.00	16.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	17.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	18.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	19.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	20.0	SW	100	Drizzle

Today

Station	Time	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
London	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Birmingham	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Manchester	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Cardiff	12.00	9.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Edinburgh	12.00	8.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Belfast	12.00	7.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Liverpool	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheffield	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Nottingham	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Leeds	12.00	13.0	SW	100	Drizzle
York	12.00	14.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	15.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheff Hallam	12.00	16.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	17.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	18.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	19.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	20.0	SW	100	Drizzle

Tomorrow

Station	Time	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
London	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Birmingham	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Manchester	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Cardiff	12.00	9.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Edinburgh	12.00	8.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Belfast	12.00	7.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Liverpool	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheffield	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Nottingham	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Leeds	12.00	13.0	SW	100	Drizzle
York	12.00	14.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	15.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheff Hallam	12.00	16.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	17.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	18.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	19.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	20.0	SW	100	Drizzle

Abroad

Station	Time	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
London	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Birmingham	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Manchester	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Cardiff	12.00	9.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Edinburgh	12.00	8.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Belfast	12.00	7.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Liverpool	12.00	10.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheffield	12.00	11.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Nottingham	12.00	12.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Leeds	12.00	13.0	SW	100	Drizzle
York	12.00	14.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	15.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Sheff Hallam	12.00	16.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	17.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Doncaster	12.00	18.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	19.0	SW	100	Drizzle
Don Valley	12.00	20.0	SW	100	Drizzle

